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GRACE IN LONGEVITY



Sweden has a record of longevity. The above is a characteristic sketch of the profile of a Swedish peasant at an advanced age.

Dinshah K. Malegamvata

LEADERS GREET HARDIKAR

(SEE PAGE 4)

Delicious Fruit Fool

BY DR. S.T. MOSES

THERE are many interesting words in the English Language, which have 'come down in life' today and one such is 'fool', from a 'jester' it has now come to signify 'one without sense'. There is however, another use of this word. A delicious and delightful fruit preparation, i.e., crushed fruit, scalded or stewed and mixed with cream and sugar, is called 'fool' but why such a name is not understood.

An explanation is that it follows the use of the word to mean 'trifle'. Another and perhaps more appropriate explanation is found in the words of the North Indian languages for fruits and flowers (ful and fool). I give below some recipes for three fruit fools, selected from 'my cookery cuttings'.

The three fruits are mango (*Mangifera indica*), guava (*Pisidium guayava*) and pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*). While all fruits, as a class, contain vitamins and mineral salts, essential to promote our health and wellbeing, these three fruits are rich sources of Vitamin C. This vitamin is necessary in building up supporting tissues and in maintaining the normal activity of blood vessels particularly the smaller ones. Mangoes and Pineapples are equally rich in their contents of Vitamin A. This vitamin is essential for growth and reproduction; its deficiency results in a lowering of resistance to infections and some eye affections particularly night-blindness. While guava is a good source of Calcium, iron is present in large quantities in the pineapple. The pineapple is said to rank among the three best and most delicious fruits of the world while the mango the 'fruit with an antiquity' deserves its title "The Queen of Fruits". Fruit 'fools' serve as excellent sweets for lunch or dinner and are simple to prepare

Pare, slice and boil about 8 oz of green mangoes in sufficient water to cover. When quite soft and pulpy add 4 oz of sugar and dissolve thoroughly. Rub through a wire sieve. Boil one pint of milk and when quite cold, add slowly to the mango pulp, stirring all the

(Continued on Page 31)

WITH A HOPE OF SECURITY



Meagher in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

ODDITIES OF NATURE

BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



WEEK-END FUN

Two American tourists were standing before the tomb of the Duke of the Irish sweepstakes, Mrs. Buckingham in Westminster Abbey. Hansen, reading the paper, observed "What did he ever do?" the man wailed to her husband heard to grumble, "Why, John, don't you know?" "No," he answered, "be so ignorant," his wife scolded. "Well," she said, comfortably, "it's 'Didn't you read 'Forever Amber'?' good we didn't buy a ticket."

"I'm a coffee taster," the man in the pub explained to his neighbour who chuckled and remarked, "Can't say you're overworked these days, are you, old boy?" "Oh, indeed, I am," came the reply. "You see, I am employed by a chain of restaurants. If I can taste any coffee in what they serve, they add more water."

Rationing Note: The subject standing before the judge charged with running down a pedestrian with an automobile was extremely aggrieved. "That man," he complained, "walked right out in front of me. And really, with my petrol ration, you wouldn't expect me to drive around him, would you, your honor?"

The deplorable effect of American manners in athletics was commented on at Nottingham when a soccer player contradicted a referee, and the referee's reproach was considered true-blue British. "You were off-side," the referee proclaimed, "I wasn't either," the player shouted, indecorously. "No?" replied the referee, "Well, you just have a look in tomorrow's paper."

Variant on a familiar theme: When an American, admiring a new skyscraper growing among Warsaw's ruins, asked if it was the highest building in the city, a Polish friend replied, "Ah, no. You should see the office of the secret police. From its top you can see all the way to Siberia."

When Andrei Vishinsky halted in Paris on his return to Moscow from the recent meeting of the U. N. General Assembly, here was a reception for him. At it, a French diplomat remarked, "You Russians, I suppose, intend to invade Mars any day now."

"Oh, no," Vishinsky replied affably. "You see, Mars is on our side."

Cynical observation about the Marshall Plan, attributed to the French politician Paul Reynaud: "Just as it is logical for a banker to help a ballerina so it is logical for the Americans to help us. I only hope our charm lasts as long."

Recent suggestions on the subject of the famous Sicilian bandit, Salvatore Giuliano, while he continued to defy a special 1,500-man task force of carabinieri: "Why leave him to private enterprise? Giuliano should be nationalized for the tourists and the press to visit and photograph, at a fee, like any other national monument."

The roster of members of the Italian Communist party had reached 2,300,000, their leader, Palmiro Togliatti, recently reported. Irritable comment of a veteran party functionary: "Too few to vote ourselves into power legally; too many to start a revolution."

Better Late Than Never

A SALESMAN in Haledon, N. J., received a gold medal for his victory in a 220-yard dash at a track meet held forty years before. It had been lying, forgotten, in a drawer in an engraver's desk.

AN ATTORNEY in Kansas City received a dol 55 check for his fee in a divorce action completed sixteen years before. "Today," the sender wrote, "is the fifteenth anniversary of my marriage to my second wife. We feel we are indebted to you for our happiness, and want to discharge the debt."

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES passed a bill to pay a 90-year-old man dol 135 for work he did in a Navy yard seventy-one years before. A Congressman called this claim "the dean of all claims, with whiskers down to its knees."

A HOTEL MANAGER in Niagara Falls received a letter containing a room key from a guest who kept it for twenty-three years. "Sorry for the slight delay," he wrote.

A RAILWAY COMPANY in Baton Rouge received 28 cents from a man who had failed to pay a 10-cent fare for a trip made thirty years before. The extra 18 cents was his calculation of the interest.

A CONGRESSMAN introduced a bill to pay the Sioux Indians dol 101,000 for ponies the United States Army had seized sixty-nine years before, right after the Custer Massacre. By mistake, they had been taken from friendly as well as hostile Indians.

A PREACHER in Eustis, Neb., received a dol 20 fee at the golden wedding celebration of the marriage he had solemnized free, because the groom had been broke at the time.

A BORROWER in Cleveland who had kept a book forty-nine years returned it to the public library (This volume had, in the interim, become collector's item.)

Hollywood's New Faces-VII

BY HEFFERNAN

NINETEEN years is a long time to wait for the big chance at film success, and when you're only 22 it must seem twice as long.

Helen Westcott, a blonde beauty, has been training for this opportunity since she was two. But now, what with a Twentieth Century-Fox term contract safely hidden under the third brick in the fireplace, and having at the studio every morning to play opposite Gregory Peck in "The Gun Fighter," Helen is well past the high initial hurdles of a movie career.

Helen is another of the dozen of young players Hollywood producers are preparing to take their places as full-fledged stars by the end of 1950. It is in the face of this industry-wide move that many veteran stars already are experiencing difficulty in enforcing their six-figure salary demands.

Helen Westcott is slated for the same routine which put Jeanne Crain into letters of light after one picture; which made a star of June Haver in the same fashion which swung Colleen Townsend from small character roles to the lead with Dan Dailey in "Front and Center," and gave Debra Paget the lead with Jimmy Stewart in "Broken Arrow" after two bit roles.

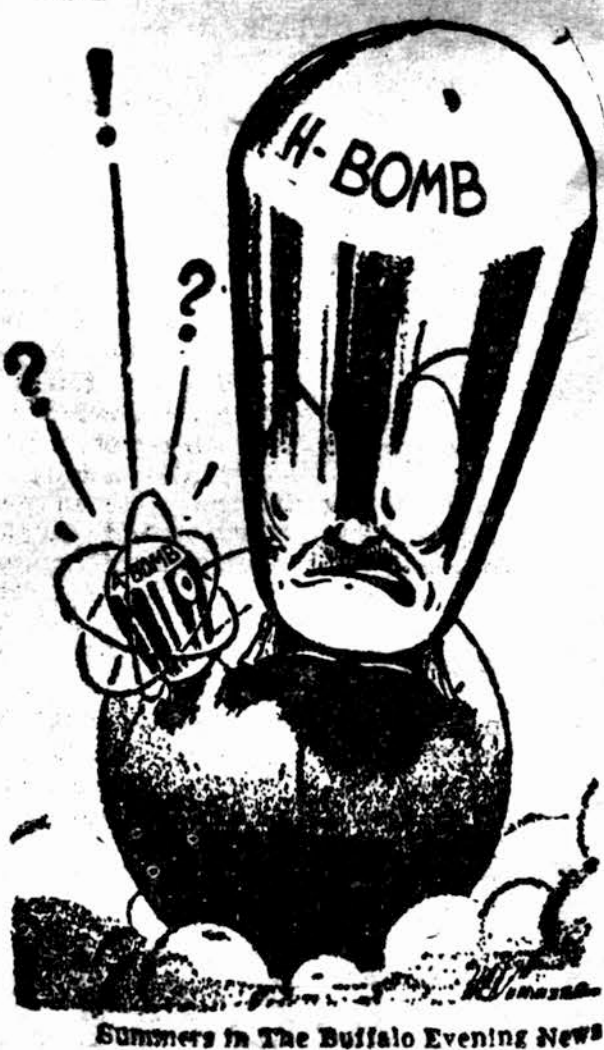
Helen Westcott differs from these girls in one respect: she has those 20 years of experience on stage and in radio to back this moment. She danced onto a stage at the age of two, so she is the veteran in point of years of experience over Gregory Peck and others of "The Gun Fighter" cast.

She has done a bit here and a bit there on the lot—a clerk in "Whirlpool," one of the college girls in a Belvedere story, and so on. None of these got her the big chance. Her test for one of the concentration camp inmates in "Three Came Home" showed up as way above average and intrigued producer Nunnally Johnson into giving her the part. It also prompted him to ask her to take Claudette Colbert's place in all the tests for the top Japanese actors in the film. This willingness to work hard at an unrewarding job has gotten other actors surprise results. Fifteen tests made by Helen won her Johnson's thanks and the promise he wouldn't forget her. He proved that when he gave her the lead role in "The Gun Fighter."

Few professionals have had such an all-round grilling in preparation for a big career as Helen. Her father, Gordon Westcott, who was killed in a polo accident at the

(Continued on Page 29)

'MOVE OVER, SHORTY!'



Summers in The Buffalo Evening News

LEADERS GREET HARDIKAR

RAJAJI'S FELICITATIONS

I CAN hardly believe that Dr. Hardikar has passed the Diamond Mark! My affectionate greetings to him on the occasion of the Jubilee, along with those of other colleagues.

We of the older generation know the priceless service done by Dr. Hardikar to the Congress and thereby to the Nation. His talent for discipline and organisational flair comes to the help of the Congress at a critical period in its history and he worked against very heavy odds including mistrust in the highest quarters. It is difficult in retrospect to analyse what has come to be so close and intricate a part of our own life-work. I am sure we shall ever be grateful to Dr. Hardikar for the initiative and leadership that permanently instilled such tidiness and discipline and willing physical activity as the Congress can claim in its possession.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

WITH TAGORE IN AMERICA



Dr. N. S. Hardikar (sitting left) with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore (sitting 3rd from left) during the latter's visit to the United States of America.

PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS

I have known Dr. Hardikar for well over 25 years as a devoted and sincere worker, who has specialized himself particularly in organizing the Seva Dal Movement in the Congress. It was my privilege to work with him during earthquake relief in Bihar in 1934 apart from my association with him in connection with the organization of Seva Dal. He has by his strenuous work and unshakable determination to push forward the organization of Congress volunteers, succeeded in the midst of great difficulties and not a little discouragement, in placing it on sound footing in several parts of the country. He has made Service of the Country the great ideal in life and has, like many others, had to suffer for his convictions. My prayer is that he may be spared for many many years to serve Free India as he has done in securing the freedom that she now enjoys.

RAJENDRA PRASAD.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

By P. G. Krishnayya

U. N. Boss For Bear's Den

Bound on the gravest mission he has undertaken in his five years as Mr. United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie has set sail aboard the "Queen Mary" on a "stop that cold war" trip to Europe that may culminate in a parley with Premier Stalin.

Just before he left the Secretary-General made public the following correspondence he had with Prof. Albert Einstein:

Einstein To Lie

PRINCETON, APRIL 18, 1950: I feel I must wish you luck and success with your great initiative. You are one of the very few who in the midst of the bewilderment and confusion of our time has succeeded in keeping his vision clear and whose urge to help remains undeterred by obstacles and narrow allegiances. May your concrete proposals succeed in showing us a way out of the present tension, occasioned as it is more by emotional factors than by material causes, and in providing a solution advantageous to all concerned. Even relatively small successes in the direction of economic co-operation should soon improve and stabilize the political and emotional situation. As one of many whose thoughts accompany you with gratitude and hope... Yours, A. EINSTEIN.

Lie To Einstein

LAKE SUCCESS, APRIL 22, 1950: I was deeply moved by your letter of April 18, and for the message it carried I am very grateful. In these difficult days it is heartening to know that you are following with great sympathy and understanding the efforts to preserve the authority of the United Nations, are sharing our preoccupations and are confident as we are that a solution acceptable to all concerned can and will be found. Science and technical knowledge began long ago to knit the world into a closer unit. In it all nations could live, prosper and compete in peaceful co-operation. Man's mind is slow in following this development; he accepts it reluctantly and at times opposes it openly. His resistance to it is now perhaps stronger than ever before. These obstacles will be overcome, but in moments of hesitation I shall always recall your encouraging words. I shall try to justify the expectations of those who place their hopes in the United Nations and the ideals for which it stands... Yours very sincerely, TRYGVE LIE.

MacArthur Fights State Department

Sen. MacArthur and the State Dept are attacked in an undercover battle over US policy in Asia. The State Dept. it is learned, had requested that

EINSTEIN WISHES GOD-SPEED

MacArthur Fights State Department

copies of the report made for the Army by R. West and E. Andrews be made available to the Tokyo Economic Conference which opened here this week. (The meeting comprises U.S. diplomatic and economic officials from Formosa, Indo-China, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Korea, Pakistan, Malaya, India, Ceylon and Hong Kong.) The State Department representatives wanted the report, because it blueprinted a programme of integrating the Asiatic economy with the Japanese industrial potential. MacArthur's headquarters have refused that request, and the State Department representatives then prepared a radio to Washington requesting that copies be expedited here. But MacArthur's headquarters, which has the right to clear all official messages, refused to transmit the request. The general assumption here is that MacArthur's top advisers, none of whom is a high level economist, believe that Japan can survive without Asiatic trade. They apparently want to keep Japan as an isolated anti-Communist base supported by aid from the United States and free from dependence on shaky governments elsewhere in Asia.

The West report was originally planned as a study of Asia's food production and potentialities. By the time it was completed, the survey had been expanded into a blueprint for halting Communist advances in Asia.

The West survey which has not been made public as yet, reaches three positive conclusions:

(1) Asia's political stability which also means defence against Communism, depends on constantly expanding production and trade, and extensive capital investment.

(2) Japan as the workshop of Asia, must become the primary supplier of capital goods and manufactured supplies for the undeveloped areas.

(3) American and other financial help will be needed to break the bottleneck caused by a lack of credit and capital, now restricting this trade.

Japan has the capital goods and technical personnel necessary to stimulate

late South East Asia's production. Increased production will provide the raw materials, including food, to pay for this. But South East Asia has no way of financing the initial phases of the programme and Japan lacks resources to finance it. The report flatly declares that Japan and the U.S. must immediately devise means whereby Japan can extend credit to South East Asia, or whereby Japan's present foreign exchange working-capital will be enlarged to do the same job.

The report recommended that the Japanese be given almost complete freedom to establish this trade with South-East Asia by sending salesmen and buyers to the various countries. If the Japanese are reluctant or unable to force their way into the market then the U.S. should reduce aid to Japan to the absolute minimum thereby forcing Japan to become more aggressive in seeking trade outlets. The report concludes, that there must be tremendous co-operation between Japan, the Asiatic countries and the United States.

Will U. S. Spank Hollywood?

Roscoe Conkling Arbuckle was a comedian with the approximate physique of a calf elephant who in the reckless days following World War I, acquired a national reputation as a giver of wild parties.

One night in 1921 at an Arbuckle revel in a San Francisco hotel, a young gactress named Virginia Rappe died under peculiar circumstances. Arbuckle subsequently was acquitted of manslaughter after several trials, but when reports continued of his excessive drinking and sex offenses, the motion picture industry stepped in and ended Arbuckle's acting career with a personal boycott.

That was the first and last time the industry acted to punish one of its members for moral laxity.

Now Senator Johnson wants to bestow that right of punishment on the Federal Government by means of a

IN MAHARASTRIAN HEADDRESS



Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the Poona 'Pagree' while in America.

licensing bill which would ban the participation in films of any person judged to be morally objectionable.

Hearings on the bill will start in Washington May 15, and the motion picture industry will be ready with a cry that such a bill would be an infringement of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. Its claim is bolstered up by the two-year-old opinion delivered by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, which said, "We have no doubt that moving pictures, like newspapers and radio, are included in the press whose freedom is guaranteed by the first amendment."

Senator Johnson is basing his claim on the need for such legislation on the recent affair involving Bergman and the Italian film director, Rossellini. He is outraged by the fact that Mr. Rossellini has admitted paternity of a child born to Miss Bergman last February 2, only a week after Miss Bergman had sued her Swedish surgeon husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, for a divorce.

Mr. Rossellini, said Senator Johnson, is a Nazi collaborator, a bloodsucking blackmarket operator, a notorious cocaine addict and a bedroom prowler.

Yet the only thing new about this latest furore over Hollywood's morals is that a bill has been introduced to govern them.

Mr. Rossellini and Miss Bergman had to share their recent black headlines with Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan. Miss Hayworth created somewhat of a sensation when she gave birth to a daughter last December.

(Continued on Page 30)

Father Of Congress Seva Dal, Dr. Hardikar Declined Govt. Job, To Serve Nation

BY B. G. LOKARE

NEHRU'S FELICITATIONS

I SHOULD like to send my greeting to Dr. Hardikar on the occasion of his 61st birthday. It has been my privilege to know him for over a quarter of a century and we have cooperated together in many matters. In particular we have been associated in the Hindustani Seva Dal, which he founded in the twenties. I remember those days with pleasure and the energy and spirit with which Dr. Hardikar carried on any work that he undertook. The Hindustani Seva Dal was essentially his creation and he infused some of his spirit into it. On many an occasion, in the course of our struggle for freedom, the Hindustani Seva Dal rendered fine service. Apart from that service, it helped in introducing an element of discipline among Congress workers, which was badly needed.

I HAVE valued Dr. Hardikar's comradeship and friendship during all these years and I send him all my good wishes on this occasion. I hope that he will have many more years of devoted national service before him.

BLEAK December night had descended over the plains of Thakwadi suburb of Belgaum, where the Congress was being held in 1924 under the distinguished presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. The weather was chill, as it usually is at this time of year in Belgaum. Night duty to even seasoned volunteers of the Congress—the then Hindustani—Seva Dal was not very welcome.

On that particular night, some of the volunteers had gone to the Volunteers Kitchen of the Reception Committee of the Congress and had returned without taking food. There was some tussle between the authorities of the Reception Committee at the Kitchen and the volunteers, who had gone for their evening meals there. The tussle developed into a regular orache. The volunteers came back without food. They were highly incensed at the behaviour of the kitchen authorities. They were congregating in small groups and discussing the issue of a strike. The volunteers were thinking seriously of leaving the camp and going home or to their native place—those that came from outside Belgaum. The attempts of the Camp Officers to pacify the volunteers were fruitless. There was the spirit of REVOLT.

Revolt against authority on alleged or imaginary affront to their dignity is a serious affair in any disciplined

POVERTY and Dr. Hardikar have been bedfellows since his childhood.

During his medical college days in Calcutta, he had to depend on the charity of some friends, and some times he used to walk six miles from his residence to the college just to save a few annas. And there were many occasions when he went with one meal a day.

Even today, he owns no personal property; and the same family of relatives which befriended the former orphan boy feeds and houses Dr. Hardikar today.

organisation, which stands or falls by the standard of discipline it can maintain and at times upheld against all odds.

In the army or navy or in any organisation that is built up on the strength of the Government, which is based on violence, such an affair is considered to be a serious issue calling for an inquiry and court-martial. But there is the backing of the entire Government based on and sustained by violence which can put down such revolt. But what is an organisation that is based on non-violence and voluntary association like the Congress—then Hindustani—Seva Dal to do under the circumstances?

Discipline Through Non-Violence

The head of the Volunteer Department, Dr. Hardikar, had gone for a bath—which he could watch only at the top end of the line, that never gave him time to attend to his personal necessities in the intense work of the Camp and its organisation. Messages after messages were sent to him and he hurriedly returned to the Camp, and took stock of the situation. He did not worry about the details of the tussle, and an inquiry into it.

The main objective before the head of the Volunteer Department of the Congress Reception Committee was to see that the Volunteer Corps worked in a spirit of discipline and without any show of REVOLT against the authorities of the Reception Committee, which was the body that was finally responsible for the smooth running of the Congress organisation in that camp.

Dr. Hardikar issued a moment's hesitation asked his Company Commanders to get together their men—and WOMEN too—as for parade. The orders were no sooner passed than obeyed in a disciplined way. The men fell in and the WOMEN volunteers too fell in.

Separately they were marched to the Kitchen the same kitchen from where the volunteers just about an hour

back had returned without taking food after the tussle with the authorities of the Kitchen Department. The WOMEN volunteers were asked to gird up and get ready to serve the volunteers who had not taken food. The volunteers who had not taken their food also complied without any demur. After over an hour the whole episode so far as the revolt in the Congress—Hindustani—Seva Dal Camp was concerned was taken as closed.

This is an example of how in the face of a crisis trained and disciplined volunteers can under a good commander behave as an absolutely disciplined body of men, to do whatever is right in spite of their suffering under the handicap of an imagined or real insult.

Such occasions came by the score not only in the life of the Hindustani—the Congress—Seva Dal but also in

the life of every volunteer that formed the Congress Seva Dal, since its inception at the All-India Volunteer Conference, which brought into being the HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL, due mainly to the efforts of Dr. N. S. HARDIKAR and his colleagues from over 15 of the 21 Congress Provinces, who came as delegates to its session at Coconada during December, 1923.

Discipline and training in the life of the individual and of the communities which form the nation is the basis of success was the firm conviction of Dr. Hardikar and his colleagues who participated in the Nagpur National Flag Satyagraha, which was begun by Seth Jammalal Bajaj, that doughty fighter under Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration. During their jail days those Congressmen from various provinces who met one another did not see any other way to uphold the

prestige of the Congress except through the efforts of a voluntary disciplined as the volunteers of the Belgaum Congress Reception Committee were.

Since his landing on the soil of India after an eight-year sojourn in the United States of America, this problem was topmost in the mind of Dr. Hardikar, who without any hesitation donned Khaddar on the very day he set foot on the shores of the Motherland and decided himself to the selfless service of the country in the fight for freedom.

He was straightaway elected a member of the Provincial (Karnatak) Congress Committee and later on on the A.I.C.C.

First Loyalty To Home Province

It is true that Lala Lajpatrai, under whom Dr. Hardikar had worked for four years in America doing propaganda for India's freedom, had asked him to go to the Punjab and take up Congress work there. It is well-known fact that Pt. K. Santanam, after working under Pt. Motilal Nehru in U.P. for a time, had to go to the Punjab and take up Congress work there. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Lieutenant of the late Lokamanya Tilak, also had sounded Dr. Hardikar on the issue of taking up Congress work in Maharashtra. But Dr. Hardikar chose to give his first love and devotion to the province of his birth—Karnatak—and through that province to the nation.

Coming from an impecunious family and orphaned in the first decade of his life, Dr. Hardikar had his secondary education at Hubli through the paternal aid of some of his near relatives. While he was in the secondary school, he was fired with the ideas and spirit of revolt against British Imperialism that had reduced the golden 'Bharat-Bhumi' to the state of a poverty-ridden slave country. He imbibed the cult of Tilak and tried in his own small way to rouse people to the awareness of their political slavery, and to enthrone them to resist the foreign domination. Picketings, meetings, Shivaji and Ganpati festivals, the training of youth in gymnasiums, drilling them and making them participate in public functions were the objectives of the young Hardikar.

When once he was offered a Government job, through the good offices of a relative who was a Mamlatdar (Magistrate), Hardikar refused to serve the alien Government for a pittance and decided to push ahead with his own programme. But the Government was watching even the youngsters, and made it too hot for Hardikar to stay on and continue his work of public agitation in Hubli and the Karnatak. Dr. Hardikar, therefore, with the aid of some friends decided to go to Calcutta and join the National Medical College. In Calcutta he was amongst a set of revolutionaries, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Dr. Narayan Savarkar of Bombay and the late Dr. Hedgewar of Nagpur. He was in close contact with some members of the Anushchalan and Yugantar group of Bengal Revolutionaries.

Taking his M.C.P.S. diploma from the Calcutta National Medical College, Dr. Hardikar went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and got his Master of Science from that University.

Vowed To Life Of Poverty

Poverty or WANT and Dr. Hardikar have been bedfellows since his childhood. Even during his Calcutta days he had to depend on the charity of some friends and some times used to walk six miles from his residence to his college to save a few annas. And there were plenty of times when he went with only one meal a day. And even today he owns no personal property and the same family of relatives which befriended the orphan boy feeds and houses him today.

At Ann Arbor, he arrived with a 100 dollars in his pocket and had to take up all sorts of work which might give him a few dollars to tide over

(Continued on Page 27)



"Acquiring a collection of hard nuts."

COMMON MAN ON TOP IN SWEDEN

DEMOCRACY IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE

★ Social Security, Bulwark Against Communism

By Dinshah K. Malegamvala

I want to say something about Sweden" observes the author who has been eight years in Sweden "not in a spirit of blind admiration not in a spirit of superiority, but because I am very much interested in human relations between peoples of different creeds, races, nations and countries and for that accurate information and objective interpretation are vital necessities. For us Indians, England has always been synonymous with the West, and for a couple of centuries we have been taught to look upon the world with English eyes. It is high time that we begin to understand and know something even about the other European Cultures. I have studied Sweden and know the Swedes rather well, and as I feel that we in India know very little about the country, I wish to make my contribution towards the interpretation of the one to the other.

SWEDEN today has a very high standard of living, perhaps second to none, including the U.S.A. Swedish industry laid the foundations of Swedish prosperity and that, in spite of the fact that she lacks two such vital materials for industrial expansion as coal and mineral oils. But this handicap is compensated for by her immense forests, and forestry indeed is very scientifically organised and developed; her waterfalls which give her very cheap power; the quality of her iron ore which puts her right on top as a manufacturer of quality steel; and a definite gift for constructive, technical enterprise and industrial organisation.

These are the assets of the country and, with their help, the Swedes have built up a highly developed foreign trade which is continuously expanding and forms the corner-stone of the Swedish economical and industrial structure. Before the War, her annual exports were about Rs. 700 per inhabitant. Only six other countries show a higher per capita figure. But, it is Sweden's forests which provide for 40 per cent of her total exports. They yield timber, wood-pulp, fibre-board, paper, cardboard as well as an enormous range of chemical products, and millions have been spent on chemical research.

The next big export is iron and steel of the highest quality, other-

wise they would not be able to compete with larger industrial countries. Iron and steel together with iron ore represent about 30 p. c. of Sweden's export. Besides they form the basic element of the products exported by the engineering and hardware industries.

I shall mention some Swedish products which are universally acknowledged to lead the world in precision and quality: SKF ball and roller bearings are one. It is significant that, in spite of intensive research work in the laboratories and in factory organisation, none of the great world powers are able to come up to Swedish precision standards. During the war there was such a demand for certain high-precision qualities, that quantities of them were fetched by daring blockade-runners in English motor torpedo boats from Swedish west coast ports. The electrical industry is another of Sweden's highly developed specialities. She has supplied huge plants all over the world, including water and steam turbine equipment, which they have specialised very nearly to an art. Swedish telephones are world-famous, the principle of cream and other separators is also a Swedish invention we all know Swedish matches and most of our ocean highways are safeguarded by lighthouse equipment using the Swedish invention of Acetylene Beacon Lighting.



Swedish Summer Campers have a shave by sunlight at 9-30 p.m.

The country imports mainly raw materials, industrial products and food stuff. Seventy per cent of the imports are necessary for the country's production, 50 per cent being used for raw materials and 20 per cent for machinery and tools. From India, she imported vegetable products—cotton, jute, flax, grain, mineral substance, oils, fats and wax. In turn, she exports to India paper pulp, metals, machinery and apparatus of all kinds.

But ninety per cent of all her exports and imports are conveyed by sea. Therefore, though geographically, Sweden is a peninsula, economically she should be considered as an island. Thus, shipping obviously is of vital importance to Sweden. The ship-building industry in Sweden has an old tradition and recently, they have forged ahead specialising in fast diesel-motored cargo-cum-passenger boats. The 1948 figures indicate that only Great Britain builds more at present. Her merchant navy maintains shipping connections with all the most important parts of the world and before the War, ranked sixth amongst the nations of the world, if calculated in terms of tonnage per inhabitant.

Industries Forge Ahead

This is Sweden's commercial and industrial position today. Today Sweden happens to be one of the most efficiently industrialised countries in the world. But, just eighty years ago, seventy five per cent of the population lived on agriculture. Thus, a very interesting parallel can be drawn with India's position today. Sweden is an ancient producer of iron ore and her industrial traditions grew up with the mining of copper and iron, which goes back to several centuries. The oldest company in the world still in operation is The Stora Kopparberg, a mining concern with its history dating back to 1280. These old mines and hammers were scattered all over the country, waterways being utilised to the full as a means of transport and communication before the advent of the railways, and that laid the foundation of a decentralised industry.

Railways Do Their Bit

The railways came to Sweden in the middle of the nineteenth century and played a part in keeping Swedish industry decentralised. To-day the country has a total trackage of ten thousand miles (1 2/3 mile per inhabitant, in a country with an area of 173,000 sq. miles). About forty per cent is now electrified but this accounts for 85 per cent of the total traffic—for it includes all the main lines. With cheap water power, electrification means freight savings which is important for a country with decentralised industries. The Swedes have been wise enough to try and maintain decentralisation even today. They started after England and other European countries, learned by their mistakes, avoided dirt, disease and con-

centration—avoided slums. They don't believe in large cities.

Home Industries

Now, we come to something which might well be useful to us here. Side by side with the larger industries, there are a number of home industries run by machines.

A householder or a farmer has a lathe, a punching-machine or a press in the house and he turns out small gadgets, household articles or things used in the hard-ware or building branch. They work together, form producer co-operatives, have a common selling organisation which works in intimate contact with the larger industries.

Thus the country population is not uprooted from its surroundings and crowded into dirty cities. They maintain their contact with nature.

This is true even for the larger industries which are set in picturesque surroundings, particular care being taken to preserve nature, and a foreigner is struck by the amount of parks, greens and flower-plantations right in the centres of industrial towns and round about the workshops. This closeness to nature of the industrial worker is, I believe, a necessity and a vital source of strength. The life of the people is based on the seasonal rhythm, something has been there since time began, and yet eternally new. The people, therefore, never stagnate and that naturally is reflected in their work and on society.

Great Achievement

Thus the qualities and characteristics of a people combined with a rationally planned industrialisation and a Social-Democratic Government in power has achieved great results.

INDUSTRY IN SWEDEN IS VERY CONSCIOUS OF ITS OBLIGATIONS TO THE WORKERS, TO THE PEOPLE, CAN AFFORD TO PAY AN AVERAGE WORKER A SALARY OF ABOUT RS. 475 A MONTH AND IS ABLE TO MAINTAIN A STANDARD OF LIVING THAT DOES NOT LEAVE OUT ANY GROUP IN A MISERABLE STATE.

I'll give you a concrete example. In the town I was working in, on the shores of a large-lake, with a population of 50,000 and two major industries, many of the workers had their own houses, summer cottages, owned a motor-boat, a canoe or a sailing yacht which they build themselves. Every household and every farm has a radio. The industry in which they were employed, one of the largest in the country, provided houses and flats at a low rent, maintained children's homes, gave free medical service and nurses, provided sickness insurance, playgrounds, clubrooms, holiday colonies for workers and ran sanatoria and convalescent homes for the ailing and for those who needed rest and quiet. Even children of the employees were sent to holiday camps at

(Continued on Page 28)



Oversize Skl give out the objective of this eve.

EVER heard of "Kher-gles"? You didn't? Well, you are hearing it now. It is a Bombay product. Like "Bombay Ducks."

In Delhi, it was "Pak-pak-pak-pak!" all the time. When it was not "Pak", it was "Pact-pact-pact-pact!", which was just as bad. I got the heebie-jeebies listening to the noise throughout the day and half the night. It seemed that there had been a little bit of trouble somewhere in Bengal, and everybody started shouting "Pak-pak-pak-pak" or the other thing.

So, I came to Bombay. And it has been "Whack-whack-whack-whack", right from the time the train stopped at Surat up to the time of writing. I had just sunk into my beauty sleep when the noise woke me up. The train had stopped. And all over the place, there was this noise. Just "Whack-whack-whack-whack!" Not the sort of thing to start the day with. It appeared as if a whole crowd of men and women were gargling.

They were gargling, as I found out. Only, they don't call it gargling, in the State of Bombay. They call it just "Kher-gling." Expanded, it meant "Gargling for Kher." Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay.

I watched the crowd as they "kher-gled." It wasn't just the ordinary up-and-down exercise with the toothbrush, and the scraping and scrubbing of the palate one is familiar with of a morning at home or in the streets. It was more like a ritual, a deadly ceremony one has to go through with a purpose.

Oh yes, the "purpose" was there alright. The purpose was to get the mouths ready for the squad. Kher's squad. You could never take a chance with Kher's squads, could you?

Cloudy, isn't it? Well, I shall make it clear in a moment. You see, there was a report that we would find a large army of "jawans" waiting for us at Dadar, and they had a purpose, too. "They would smell us." To see if we were carrying any hooch or booze in our tummy.

The idea was that if there was any spot of the godly stuff in our insides, it would give forth fumes, the perfume would tell its own story, and any man, woman, or child smelling would be carted away and put in cold storage till they knew better. That's what the "squad" was waiting for at Dadar. Kher's squad. What would not Catherine Mayo have given for Kher!

That's why all this "kher-gling." The curious part of the business was that I saw one or two men whom I knew at Delhi, strict teetotallers, who were making the noise no less vigorously than the rest. But why? They could not possibly smell of good Scotch or honest brandy? Then

DURING the month of May, all students of Theosophy observe the anniversary of the passing of H. P. Blavatsky. On the 8th of May a commemoration ceremony, simple in its dignity but profound in its devotion, is gone through; in her Will, H. P. Blavatsky expressed the wish that if her friends wanted to remember her on the anniversary of her death, they should assemble and read passages from two of her favourite books—"The Light of Asia" and the "Bhagavad Gita."

These readings throw light on the mission of H. P. Blavatsky. She but humbly followed in the footsteps of her great predecessors, sacrificing all, renouncing everything; she, like the valiant and great-armed Arjuna, fought the enemy of passion and egotism and, learning the message of the Spirit in the body, Krishna, compassionately passed that message on to all of us imprisoned souls. By her philosophical and ethical teachings she must be judged, not by the good or evil report of friends or calumniators. On the canvas of the nineteenth century, with the synthesis of science, religion and philosophy as the background, the figure of H. B. Blavatsky shines in power, knowledge and love worthy of reverence.

The day is fittingly named White Lotus Day, for she embodies an ethereal purity and a grace born of selflessness, growing out of the terrestrial waters of a materialistic era; and, like the Lotus loved by the Gods, she was admired by her devotees.

The United Lodge of Theosophists, Bombay, will be celebrating White Lotus Day today at 6-15 p.m. There will be exchange of greetings and appropriate and thankful expressions of thoughts about the great Spiritual Mission of H. P. Blavatsky.

Symbol With A Meaning

The White Lotus is a symbol, a universal symbol, which has a deep meaning attached to it. The greater the antiquity of any symbol the more

PATTER:

'KHER-GLES'

By Asude

why this "inner cleanliness"? I asked one.

He said, he was taking no chances. There are smells and smells, he said, and one smell could be a near-cousin to another. There was no evidence that the smelling gang had taken a course in discriminating one smell from another. There was nothing to show that the coppers had graduated in the Art of knowing good Scotch when they smelt one. He was taking no risks.

But it turned out to be a false alarm. There were no smellers at Dadar. All that noise had done no good except to wake me up in the midst of my beauty sleep. And then we reached Bombay. And a cleaner-mouthed crowd of men, women, and children you could not have met in a month of Sundays.

It was my first visit to the old place after the Great Day. The First of April, I mean. Opening of a new Era in the History of Bharat,—and so on. All great Eras open on the First of April. The Chief Minister of Bombay saw to that.

A far healthier place than I had found it last trip. Undoubtedly. There was "Purity" in the air. You could smell it. You could also smell kerosene. "Kerosene?" Yes, kerosene. The stuff you used to burn your lantern with in the old days. "But why kerosene?" Wait, wait. It is all coming to you.

At the Taj, I found one man sitting at his table with a fixed stare at a glass full of liquid before him. The waiters told me that he had been sitting there like that since breakfast, and that was six hours ago.

The liquid in the glass was what they call "Nira."

At 2-30 p.m., the man lifted the glass to his lips. But that was all he could do. The lips had barely touched the rim of the glass when there was a "touch" from behind,—a few words, and the man was taken away. The poor fool! You can't get away with that sort of thing with Kher's gang.

As I said, there was "purity" all round. Men with grim faces were discussing the "Upanishad" and "Geeta." No, not the Bible. That's taboo in Bombay. You see, there is a lot of the "stuff" in the Bible. They don't call it "Scotch" but only "wine". But isn't "wine" just as bad? "Drinking," if you didn't know it, "Is a SIN!"

At the same time, the Missionaries in Bombay are all for Prohibition. They think it is a great flip to conversion. For, if you are a Christian, you can "sin"—occasionally,—over a bottle of beer or a peg of whisky. An American can "sin"—a Britisher can "sin"—but not sons of God like you and me.

No milk, no wheat, no drink, no cigarette in a cinema, no eau-de-cologne.

Only "purity" in the air, and kerosene.

You are getting fed up with the kerosene theme, are you? Well, here is the whole dope.

You have got me all wrong. They are not drinking kerosene. No. They are only "khergling" with it.

The idea was to get a good cleaner, a deodorant. Cloves and sen-sen were found no good. Even a slice of onion could not keep the honest perfume down. They tried petrol. But not everybody could afford it. So, they fell back upon kerosene. No, not for drinking. For "khergles."

It is a sure specific. Even Irish rye is no match for the good old kerosene. And there is no law against khergling with kerosene.

That is how I am filling the time in Bombay "Whack-whack-whack-whack-and-whack!" Or, "Khergle-khergle-khergle-khergle." There is always that tang of purity in the air. And With a good dash of petroleum thrown in.

For, a spot of kerosene, if you see what I mean, covers a multitude of sins. Chin-chin! For Ram-Rajya is here. Haminast! Haminast! Haminast!

for the small; for the rich as well as for the poor; for the learned ones and for the ignorant; for the wise ones and for the foolish. So Buddha was able to help all souls, just as Madame Blavatsky was and is able to help all Souls.

In India, as we have seen, the symbol of the White Lotus stands for two things—for Mother Earth and for Mount Meru. Now these simple images convey to us more than words themselves. They really stand for sacrifice and for Absolute Knowledge or Wisdom. For what is Mother Earth if not a continuous and eternal sacrifice? We know that Nature freely gives of her treasures in all her kingdoms to Man; so too, Madame Blavatsky gave freely all that she had to bring nourishment, spiritual sustenance, to the soul of man. As for Mount Meru, it is Mountain of the Lotus, the Blessed land of the Shining Ones, of the Gods. It is there that Absolute Knowledge exists and is preserved for humanity's sake. To students of Theosophy, who understand that Madame Blavatsky is indeed the Mother of this present Theosophical Movement, she is one of the high beings, possessors of glorious Wisdom, and in her own person, she certainly combines fully both aspects of the symbol, of Sacrifice and of Knowledge.

Therefore, her students can also be of either of two types. There are, first, the students who through their own study of her writings are able to contact the mighty, living mind of Madame Blavatsky. Those students, through their own devotion and application of the study of the philosophy, come nearer to that living mind of their Teacher and are able, at least in a measure, to understand and perceive something of the profundity of her knowledge and the depth of her understanding.

Unique Experience

But there is another class of stu-
(Continued on Page 27)

'ROAD BLOCK IN LOVERS' LANE'



WHITE LOTUS DAY

Spiritual Mission Of Blavatsky Goes On For Ever

BY N. A. SUBRAMANIAM

Important its significance, and this symbol of White Lotus is one of the most ancient ones. The Lotus has always been recognised as the sacred flower of Nature, as well as the holy flower for Gods. This was so in the remotest antiquity among the Aryans. From them, it was borrowed by the Egyptians.

The Lotus is known and appreciated as a great and significant symbol of Nature. In India the great majestic White Lotus is known as a most occult plant. It has been said that it is the child of the Universe and that it bears the likeness of its own mother in its bosom. It stands really for both prolific Nature, Mother Earth, and for the great Mount Meru which is the Mountain of the Gods, or the Wise Ones.

Applied to ourselves, that same universal symbol conveys also a great meaning. It represents and symbolises man himself, because man is the exact copy of Nature. In the seed of the Lotus, the exact shape of the future plant lies concealed. So too, in Man. In all men lie latent and concealed the seeds in which lurk the possibility of every truth, the germ of that progress which belongs to man only when he has perfected himself. The symbol immediately reveals, therefore, the great truth that we all are Gods in the making, potential Mahatmas. We call Mahatmas those great souls, as the word indicates, whose greatness

consists in their compassion and in their wisdom.

To the Great Masters, the whole of Humanity may indeed appear as a host of human plants, in many and various degrees of unfoldment. This was very beautifully expressed once by Gautama the Buddha in one of his sermons.

As he observed some growing lotuses, he took advantage of the opportunity to compare the flowers to the various types of men and the various degrees of evolution in the human family. Some of the lotuses were simply buds still striving to sprout forth and blossom; others were burgeoning; and a few were magnificent blossoms open to the shining sun. Some of them were pink; some were blue; others were white. Those White Ones were the fully blossomed forth ones, and they were shining with the pure glory of untrodden snow.

Thus the Buddha reconciled the various differences in the human family, and once more reflected on the ideal of human progress and perfection which is presented today in Theosophy, and has always been presented by all the great Spiritual Instructors who have known of the Ancient Wisdom Religion. To all souls, He gave according to their own specific requirements, because of the particular place each occupied in evolution. And that, too, is a characteristic of all true teachers. Their doctrine is for all without any distinctions. For the great ones and

Santiniketan and Ujjain • HOW POSTERITY WILL VIEW TAGORE

YEARS ago a boy from a village in Bengal went to Santiniketan for his studies. The place was only a little hamlet at the time and had yet to acquire the fame which it won later for itself and its founder.

Every morning and evening the village boy used to notice a tall and massive figure strolling in the shade of the brick-lined avenues of teak trees. Every body called him "Gurudeva" and bowed down to him in reverence. He had never before seen a figure of such effulgent genius, who seemed to hail from another world. True, he had read of Supermen in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, but he never expected to come across such a type in the real world.

Since then, Rabindranath has become world famous, and so has Santiniketan. The boy has now attained middle age, but the sense of wonder which had overtaken him when he first saw Rabindranath still abides; nor is it likely to fade in the future.

He has watched Rabindranath for over thirty years—in the morning, in the evening and at night; in society and in solitude; in and outside Bengal; silent and communicative; resting and at work; in a delightfully conversational mood or busy in his studies; sometimes singing and joking and sometimes absorbed in thought. Rabindranath was never commonplace. Every moment he seemed to dazzle forth in a new aspect. Everest-like, this Prince of Poets was ever fresh, for he had a thousand minds, a thousand imaginations and thousand forms.

All through the sunny brilliance of Indian chronicle, we can think of no name to match his, nor do we come across a similar poet, unless indeed it is Kalidasa himself. But we have no authentic account of Kalidasa's life, so legend has grown up about him. The biography of Rabindranath, too, may never get written and legends may grow up centering around his very existence. For, how many Vyasas are there who can give a comprehensive account of so great a genius? And lacking a biography on modern lines, people will build up around the personality of Rabindranath an immortal Asoka Pillar made up of legend, myth, fable and eulogy, just as stories are rampant about Harun-al-Raschid, King Bramhadatta, Vikramaditya and Kalidasa. To this short string of legends, will be added another—the story of Rabindranath.

(Translated from Pramathanath Bishi's article in Bengali by J.N. Welingkar)

GRACE OF THE ANCIENTS



Rabindranath Tagore in all the glory of his flowing beard with a beautifully embroidered cap to match.

this, he fell asleep. This country was so cold in those days that even the spring was frozen. When he woke up, he found that an exquisite Veena, strung with many strings, was lying in his lap. Then he recalled that the Goddess of whom he had just dreamt had this very Veena in her hands. And she said to him—how well he remembered the lines;
"I, Goddess of the Veena, have come down to teach thee music. Thy songs shall melt a thousand stony hearts."

* * *
In the land of the Himalays shalt thou be remembered.
Where the Ganges flows, there shall thy music flow.

* * *
Under my lotus-seat shall be thy place,
Anon shalt thou be drunk with ever-fresh songs;

* * *
Youngs poets shall sit at thy feet
And from thy voice shall they learn music.
Here is my Veena—take this as a gift from me.
Whatever tune shalt thou list, shall flow from its strings."
"And behold, even at the appearance of saraswati, the spring woke up with a sweet music. He attuned his Veena to the music of the spring, and became a great poet from that day."

The children have fallen sleep
The fond youthful poet will make the mistake of singing a song composed by himself in the moonlight in the lonely Bakul bower. The result will be a disaster, as the maiden whom he had managed to thrill will try to escape from him. But it will dawn on him that he had made a mistake and he will repeat the song which he had learnt so assiduously:—
"With whose writing in hand has the Full Moon of Spring come? I do not understand her voice: my heart is full of pain."

This will immediately produce the desired effect.
And hundreds of years hence some poet, unable to find the lady of his heart amongst several of his lady loves, will be prompted by unquenched desire to recite the following lines one afternoon of his life:
"I have been calling again and again.
One who would not respond to me;

SHAPE OF LEGENDS AROUND POET

This is the Oriental art of biography.

The Rabindra legend will have struck its roots into Indian soil long before the discovery—some twenty-five centuries hence—of some sign of to-day under the heap of ruins of the present civilisation which is being undermined by green.

n-Worshipper

Then will village elders, well-versed in the Rabindra legend, entertain their audience at some mansion in a city yet to be built and named. Then will poets yet to be born compose songs in tongue unknown today with ideas plagiarised from Rabindranath's poems in order to win the hearts of thrilled maidens. Then will men of letters recite one line from the "Meghaduta" and another from Rabindranath when clouds make their first appearance in the month of Ashadha. And then will scholars—alas, their state is ever the same argue whether Kalidasa had composed his "Meghaduta" before Rabindranath composed his poem of the same name.

One research scholar will say "Since so great a poet as Rabindranath hailed from Bengal ERGO, Kalidasa was also a native of Bengal". Another will say, "Where is the proof that Rabindranath was a Bengali at all?" The mediator will prove conclusively that Rabindranath is not the name of any person.

The word is merely allegorical—Rabindranath means the Sun-god and the Bengalis of those days

were sun-worshippers. And everybody will accept the mediator's verdict, as the Bengalis were undoubtedly sun-worshippers.

It is so difficult to silence scholars. One of them will argue, "Is it possible for one poet to write nearly three hundred books? Certainly not. So, there must have been more than one poet called Rabindranath. One of them lived at Silaidahas (A), where the hull of an old boat has been found, which probably was the model of the "Golden Boat" (Sonar Tari) (B). Another scholar will say, "He lived at Birbhum, and the remnants of the huts, "Shyamali" and "Punashcha" (C & D) have been discovered there and two poems bearing these names composed by the Poet are extant". In the meanwhile the discovery of "Poems by Bhanusinha Thakur" (E) will further complicate the issue. "Who is this man, again? Are these three persons the same? How is that possible? What a difference in their styles! Were they contemporaries? If so, how did they communicate with one another? No railways or telegraphs existed in those days, and Birbhum is so far away from Silaidahas!"

Story Of The Poet

Devotees of Santiniketan will come from far-off lands to look at the archaeological finds. They will first pay a visit to Ujjayini, and then to Santiniketan. First to Shipra and then to Kopai. (F) They will recite the "Meghaduta"

and go round the temple of Mahakal.

Just as Shri Shankaracharya has established four monasteries, one in each corner of India—so has God Himself built four huge temples of poetic genius, one in each corner of the mind's caves of the country—Valmiki, Vyasa, Kalidasa and Rabindranath.

The Children of that distant future will say to their grandmother "Tell us the story of that poet, who—who—". The grandmother will ask, "Who? Kalidasa?" The children will reply, "No, the other one." The grandmother will begin with a smile, "Listen, then long ago when the gods used to visit this world and men used to fly about in the "Pushpak" chariot, when railways and telegraphs had not been invented,—in those days there lived a great man called Rabindranath. When he was a boy, he was very mischievous and never cared for his studies. His people gave up all hope. So, he went about singing to himself in the woods. His companions grew up to learned men and got high positions in the King's Council. They used to make fun of him and do you know what he thought?"

"What if I do not go abroad.
Nor win titles from the King?
I only wish I am reborn
A cowboy in—"

He had such a fine voice. All he wanted was a Veena. But, now could he get it? One day as he sat by a spring sadly thinking of

She has often appeared at the door,

In diverse forms with gentle smiles.

* * *
But where art thou that couldst metamorphose
My music with thy touch-stone?
Art thou sitting, my lady, this silent night.
At the brink of Silence eternal?

NOTES:—

- SILAI DAHA: A village on the bank of the river, "Padma" where Gurudeva used to live often and where many of his poems were written.
- GOLDEN BOAT:— A famous poem of Gurudeva known as "Sonar Tari".
- SHYAMALI:— Name of Gurudeva's residence for some time at Santiniketan, where Gandhiji stayed when he went to meet Gurudeva.

- PUNASCHA:— Name of another hut by the side of "Shyamali" at Santiniketan.
- BHANUSINHA THAKUR: Gurudeva at an early period of his career wrote verses and poems under the pen name of "Bhanusinha Thakur".

- KOPAI:— A streamlet two miles off from Santiniketan. Gurudeva mentioned about this streamlet frequently in his writings.

H-Bomb Talk Disperses Cominform Bosses

MAY 28 IS D-DAY FOR BERLIN

500,000 Red Zone Youths To Stage "Invasion" Of City

BY JUDY BARDEN

MAY 28 is D-Day. So say Berliners who are expecting half a million Soviet-Zone Communists to "invade" the city on that day. But Western Berliners do not appear concerned. So far, permission has not been granted for these youngsters to visit the Western Sector of Berlin. Nobody can stop them coming in small groups, but marching to the Olympic Stadium—which is what they want to do—is out!

Berliners know that this "Free German Youth Movement" in the Russian Zone, is anything but free. You either belong to it or else. They face the fact that among these men and boys there will be many fanatics but there will be many more who had to join the movement even if they weren't in sympathy with its aims.

"Undoubtedly there will be some black eyes and bloody noses that day," said one old-timer, "but if I had any say in the matter, I'd invite them to visit the Western Sector of Berlin. It would be a wonderful chance for them to see how well we live compared with the Eastern Zone."

May 28 falls on a Sunday which the women of the town feel is wrong. "Let them come when we have the stores open so they can go back and tell their friends what we can buy here," said one housewife. Another suggested that a note be sent to the mayor ordering all stores to stay open that day.

Somebody else suggested that free newspapers be delivered to the group so they can take them home and read the truth about Western Germany and Western Berlin.

All the women are determined to wear their best dresses and hats. "That will prove we are better off here than under the Russians," said one woman. Her husband laughed. Told her not to be stupid. But a former political prisoner of the Russians said, "Don't laugh. When I lived in the Eastern Zone, I didn't believe the Western Berliners had anything to eat or wear. That is what we read in the papers and that is what were told by our occupiers."

This invasion is the sole topic of conversation everywhere you go among both Americans and Germans.

Americans seem to think there will be riots all over the city and some are advising their wives to go to Frankfurt for that day, while the Germans, who also think there will be quite a few free-for-alls, don't think there will be anything to worry about.

So far, no definite plans have been made for Western Berlin's protection but it is a sure thing every policeman will be on duty that day.

Only Tanks Can Stop Them

Kurt Schumacher, Social Democratic leader at Bonn, has said these people will come in uniforms and armed with sticks. He thinks they will try to stop traffic and overpower Western Berlin city administration and its police. He thinks that only Allied tanks can stop them.

It is a well-known fact that Berliners don't panic easily. I have talked to many Germans here, all of whom say Kurt Schumacher should not sound so jittery. "If this is going to be a real invasion, you can be sure the Russians wouldn't have announced it in time for us to prepare," said one young student.

When a storekeeper was asked if he would keep his store open that Sunday, he admitted he didn't feel so good about it. "I think I prefer to have the shutters drawn that day. If they throw rocks, I don't want them through my window," was his comment.

Nobody quite knows what is going to happen, but Whit Sunday this year in Germany will certainly be a far cry from Whit Sunday in the U.S. where it will be a peaceful day to do any-

Will East-West 'cold war' in Germany turn into 'hot war' before end of the month?

On Whit Sunday the Red Zone youths have decided to march in large numbers into the West Zone of Berlin.

The American Secretary of State Dean Acheson recently said that fighting might break out in Berlin on Whit Sunday between Western Allied forces and the Russian backed German Communists.

Judy Barden's article gives a glimpse of the developments in East Germany which are heading for the Whitsun clash.

thing that one pleases without the threat of being hit over the head by a hoodlump Communist.

Reds Set Up East German Youth

"How lucky the Russians are! They don't have to teach the Germans anything new—they'd learned it all under Hitler!" This remark was made by an embittered German correspondent regarding the Free German Youth Movement in the Russian Zone of Germany.

Recently, a law for the support of youth was passed by the (East) German "Democratic" Republic. It calls for all members of the movement to be given good working positions, good pay and good holidays. It is not said in so many words, but it means any boy who doesn't belong to the Youth Organization, won't get a job. Just as it means his only place to play if he is not of working age is the street, and he is not allowed to take part in any organized sports.

The girls wear blue skirts, white blouses and blue ties. In the Hitler Movement, they wore black skirts, white blouses and black ties.

(Continued on Page 27)

ANNA PAUKER READY TO MOVE BEHIND URALS

Occupation Forces Prepare To Face Atomic Attack

BY GAULT MAGGOWAN

form has moved to Poland, near Warsaw, and the anti-Vatican campaign is also now directed from there.

The personnel section is in Moscow in close alliance with the M.G.B. Other departments are in the Ukraine and the mountainous regions of the Caucasus.

Political agitation has been decentralized in each satellite country on a regional basis. The Hungarian centre, for instance, is in Budapest, with cells in the Lake Balaton highlands, the "farmer-towns" of the Kisalfold, the Danube-Drava mining areas and the oilfields.

Liaison between centres is maintained by means of special couriers who are considered the surest method of ensuring accurate transmission and interpretation of orders.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party in each satellite capital is responsible for directing national propaganda. Thus it is believed possible in the event of war for the various national cells to operate independently as long as possible.

Moscow Hold

However, as a precautionary measure to prevent divergence from the party line, there is a parallel organization of special agents who work directly out of Moscow and not through the satellite committees. These special agents compose Moscow's fifth column. They are specially trained propagandists picked from all the satellite nations and may be regarded as shock troops of psychological warfare.

The Cominform is now operating through every existing propaganda medium in the satellite states; press, radio, theatre, movies, book publishing, religious and cultural movements, music, art and the lecture platform.

Secret seminars have been established in the U.S.S.R. and in Poland to train "Marxist priests." Their mission is to spread religious confusion in the current cold war with the Vatican. Preparations are in being for developing this fight in a more organized manner. There is talk in Bucharest of a special mission of "Marxist priests" to reactivate former Russian Orthodox establishments in Palestine and the Middle East.

H-BOMB and Atomic fright have driven Anna Pauker, Red boss of the Cominform, to scatter her cellular organization across Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea, according to one of her former agents, suspected of Titoist divergence, who has fled through a chink in the Iron Curtain with the Soviet secret police on his trail.

In the Schieffelsheim camp near Munich, all such Russians are accommodated as political refugees. Political interrogation experts outlined this man's information on the new Cominform decentralization as follows:

Only the central administration of the Cominform remains in the Bucharest neighbourhood. The group continues to delineate its pronouncements from the city because of its East Europe reputation as an historic seat of culture, education and learning. It is located in a suburb of the city, at Snagov.

Behind Urals

However, Anna Pauker is said to be ready to move out to a location behind the Urals prepared for the Soviet High Command.

The military section of the Comin-

'TIME TO PROCEED WITH CAUTION'



"What To Do In Atomic Attack!"

Military post commanders throughout the U.S. zone of occupation in Germany held special exercises designed to test security measures against an atomic "Pearl Harbour."

Civilians of the Department of the Army and other U. S. civilians, along with troops, have been extensively indoctrinated in atomic tactics and technique under the Chemical Warfare Division of the U.S. Army in Europe.

Full information of radiological defence, as practised by the military authorities is expected to be made public in the U.S. soon, under the heading of "What To Do In An Atomic Attack!"

"Fear is usually based upon ignorance" is the theme of the instructions which stresses that only knowledge and training can insure that, in an atomic attack, we would be able to take proper action.

The instructions, it is understood, combine experience in defence against blast and against contamination by radiation activity. Many of the problems are the same as those that confronted civil-defence officers in the war and some may be met by the provision of decontamination chambers similar to those for decontamination from mustard gas.

However, in the case of radiation, plenty of soap and hot water is said to be the simplest way of washing it off. Radio-activity is not contagious.

Continued On Page 27).

Quoted in The San Francisco Chronicle

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

GREATEST SPORTING EVENT OF BRITAIN—BEHAVIOUR OF PLAYERS AND SPECTATORS—G.I.P. RAILWAY'S SUCCESS—CRISIS FACES B.P.O.A.—SARDAR STADIUM—ARRANGE TOURS SEPARATELY—INDIA'S VOICE IN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

The greatest sporting event of Britain—English Football Association Cup final—was staged at the Wembley Stadium last week-end in the presence of the King and Queen of England. It is stated that a lakh of people witnessed the match and paid nearly £40,000 to have the pleasure of watching the fight between Arsenal and Liverpool which was really between North vs. South. Arsenal claimed the honours for the third time.

To us in India it matters very little whether it is Arsenal or Liverpool, or North or South emerge victorious from the fray. We are satisfied if the better side wins and we feel sorry if they lose. But to millions in Britain it is something like a life and death struggle—so keenly interested they are in the fortunes of the final contest. Soccer is a game of the masses, as it should be. But it is played and watched by all in a truly sporting spirit.

Behaviour Of Spectators

I need hardly mention that there is a good deal of gambling on the result of the matches. Still we rarely hear of free fights between the supporters of the rival parties when things go wrong against one or the other. Nor are the regaled with stories of mass attacks against the poor referee for his supposed acts of commission and omission on the field. The spectators there take it all in good parts and excuse the unfortunate official even for his seeming faults and mistakes. Can we say the same things of our players and fans in India? Unfortunately not.

During the last few days we have heard of cases in Bombay, Bangalore and Madras where the spectators made determined efforts to teach the referee a lesson of his life. If they could only get him in their clutches, I don't know what they wouldn't have done to him! His only fault was that he tried to control the game according to the best of his lights.

Marching Order For Solomon

In Bombay the team concerned was St. Francis Goans. They were engaged in a semi-final match against G.I.P. Railway in Nadkarni Cup at the Cooperage. The referee awarded a spot-kick against the Goans which appeared to be quite justified. Their right-full back, Solomon, began arguing with the referee. As he would not listen to him the player started abusing him. Thereafter followed questionable tactics in which the Goan players used kicks pretty freely.

Solomon was ordered off the field—with the result the game developed into a nasty exhibition of temper. Fortunately the Railway players kept their head on their shoulders. So they managed to scrape through the contest without any serious incident. But that was not the end of the story.

Ignorance Of Rules

After the match a large number of supporters of the Goan team invaded the field and tried to man-handle the referee. Fortunately the authorities had scented trouble in advance and had taken necessary precautions to protect the official from the attentions of the infuriated mob. I heard some of them shouting from the stands, "Maro Maro." Of course nothing untoward happened. At the sight of the increasing police force, the angry crowd slowly melted away. I would not have taken serious notice of this incident had it not been for the fact that such things occur so often—and not only on the soccer field but also in hockey matches. And generally it so happens that a Goan team is involved in the mess.

I am the last person to condemn any community offhand or as a whole. So I am not blaming the Goan community either. In fact I greatly admire the Goans—especially the poorer classes—for love of hockey and football. They contribute a lot to the gate-receipts of the hockey and football associations. But they are intensely partisan. And their lack of knowledge of the rules of the game force them to conclusions or decisions which are palpably partisan.

What is needed is an education in

this respect—that is enlighten them about the intricacies of the rules. At any rate they must be told by their leaders that the referee is not there to do an injustice to the Goan side deliberately. He is liable to make mistakes as all human beings are liable to err. The referee must be excused for same. Otherwise it would be impossible for anybody to supervise a needle match. I know of a very promising but young referee who gave up the whistle altogether because the rowdy elements frightened him out. Thus a first class referee in the making was lost to Bombay's football. The referee concerned in the above incident is also a promising young official. If he follows suit who will come forward to supervise our games? The players and fans must therefore control their tempers so that sport may have a smooth running.

G.I.P. Railway's Success

The G.I.P. Railway became the ultimate winners of the Nadkarni Cup by defeating Burmah-Shell in the ultimate stage. This is the first success of the Railwaymen in this competition and they were full value for it. They have built up a fairly good side which may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves during the season—provided of course all of them play with boots on rainy days and the same players are fielded regularly.

Unlike their opponents the majority of the Oilmen were well-shod. In consequence they were slower than their fleet-footed rivals on the bone-dry ground. Still, they might have carried the day hadn't their forwards left their marksmanship at home! So they had to be satisfied with the runners-up position for the second year in succession. However I expect them to shine in brighter colours later on.

Trades Stars Accommodated

I am glad to notice that the erstwhile Trades players have joined other local clubs to strengthen them. Bombay Amateurs, winners of the Nadkarni Cup last year and India Culture League are particularly fortunate in roping most of them. When they have more practice together we may depend upon them to catch the headlines ere long.

We do not yet know the composition of the Senior division of the Harwood League. We may be sure that the above named clubs will figure in it as well as Rashids who figured in the semi-finals of the Nadkarni Cup. Tatas and Goans Sports are sure to be included in the list. I hope that the competition will be limited to seven or eight teams. Then only there will be some keenness in the fights and the race for the championship will be more or less even.

Ideal Of Sport

Since writing the above I learn that Solomon of St. Francis Goans has been suspended 'sine die' by the W.L.F.A. Committee. On the face of it the action appears to be rather harsh and drastic. But having regard to the unsporting behaviour of this player in the past as well as on the present occasion, the suspension is quite justified. The other players of this team should take a lesson from this and try to behave in a truly sporting manner. They must remember that winning of a cup or championship is not the ideal of sport. Whether win or lose, they must always use clean methods and play in a friendly spirit. The maxim, "Everything is fair in love and war" cannot be applied to the sport.

Crisis Faces B.P.O.A.

A crisis of a serious nature seems to be facing the B.P.O.A. I heard from Shri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister that Sorab H. Bhool, Honorary Secretary of that body had approached him recently for a grant of Rs 50,000 from the Fund he has created recently for the benefit of sport. The reason for this request is said to be that the organisers of the All-India Olympic Games which was held in Bombay in February last,

VIGIL IN THE SNOWS



Gulmarg, nearly 8,500 feet above sea-level, remains snow-covered for six months in the year, from October to March. In mid-winter, snow-fall is exceptionally heavy—as much as 15 to 20 feet deep, but even in spring-time, semi-Arctic conditions prevail.

Picture shows pretty wooden chalets, dotted about the low hill-sides bordering on the 'marg', all covered up, and in some cases half-buried, by snow. Footpaths cut across thick snow lead into them.

INDIAN JAWANS AMIDST SNOW AND ICE

THOUGH fighting has ceased in Jammu and Kashmir State, our troops continue to stand sentinel in the snows and keep a close vigil. They have withstood the rigours of two severe winters and their morale is as high as ever.

Many of them saw the snow for the first time in their lives, when they were sent to Kashmir. In the two years they have been there, they have not only proved themselves to be second to none in the qualities of cour-

age, endurance and grit but have also shown a rare capacity for making themselves at home in conditions entirely different from anything they had known before.

Kashmir is famed far and wide for the attractions it offers to visitors in the summer. This is what it looks like in the winter and our soldiers have shown that it can be equally exhilarating, even when it is one unending expanse of snow.

have suffered a loss to that extent!

How the B.P.O.A. suffered such a huge loss is a mystery. No accounts were shown to Shri Morarji. However, the Minister plainly told Bhool that Government would not give anything towards it. I cannot imagine how such a terrific loss could have been sustained when the visiting teams paid their own expenses and there was a ready-made stadium to stage the meet.

We expect the President of the B.P.O.A., to issue a clarifying statement.

Sardar Stadium

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has sanctioned the allotment of the plot at Hornby Vellard to the National Sports Club of India at last. The approval of the Bombay Government still remains.

I understand conditions will be laid down whereby the Sardar Stadium will be made available to the general public. Let us hope that it will truly perpetuate the great name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Too Exacting

A press report states that our cricket team visiting England next year may extend their tour to West Indies. I do not know this can be conveniently managed. As it is, our players find the tour of one country like Britain or Australia extremely trying and taxing—simply because they are not accustomed to play for six days in a week and that too for months at a stretch. No doubt the salubrious climate of Britain helps them to keep it up somehow. Nevertheless, they would be happy if the usual programme is considerably curtailed.

To add to the long programme of Britain a visit to West Indies would entail great hardship to the players. I doubt very much if they would be able to stand it at all. They are sure to make poor exhibition of themselves unless the itinerary of both the countries are adjusted in a reasonable manner. I realise the additional expenditure which a direct visit from India will entail. But there is no other alternative, I am afraid, to the curtailment of the British tour or a direct visit to West Indies from India. I hope the Board of Control for Cricket in India will bear this in mind when accepting the invitation from West Indies.

Hands Off Hockey Ball

It is surprising that suggestions for changes in the rules for the game of hockey should emanate from countries

other than the World champions—or rather from nationals whose standard in the world scale is definitely low. A couple of years ago an alteration in the penalty-corner rule was proposed. Although it appeared to be more advantageous for the purpose of scoring and less dangerous to the custodian, it was not adopted by the International body.

Now it has been suggested that stopping of the ball by hand should be banned. This also emanates from short-corner hits. The underlying idea is to give the goalie a chance to save the shots and also save his person from dangerous hits. In a highly efficient hockey country like India we rarely see a goal scored from penalty-corners or rarely see a goalie injured from such shots. Where then does this experience come from? Has any country scored a goal against India from short-corners or injured her goalie during all these years of international contests? Never.

India's Leadership

Then whose experience should count? Surely not of the nations who are still infants in the game! Really speaking, the suggested change, if accepted would be more dangerous to the defending side including the custodian. A swift and hard hit from the top of the circle without a moments delay—would mean serious injury to them. At the same time there is little likelihood of an improvement in the matter of scoring as far as India is concerned. Probably the idea is to prevent India from taking any advantage from the existing rule. In fact the new rule would be even less effective.

India should see to it, therefore, that the amendment is not accepted by the International Federation. I wonder if the IHF would be represented at all at this meeting. Our case will go by default if we are not represented. The IHF would do well to appoint an Indian resident in Europe well-versed in hockey as their representative—just as the AILTA has appointed J. Chinna Dural as their representative on the International Lawn Tennis Federation. Unless and until we do so our cries will remain unheard.

As the Champion country of the world, we should see to it that the headquarters of the International body is gradually shifted to India. If more Asiatic countries take to this game, this can be done easily. Why should we always remain tied to the apron-strings of the West? They must accept our leadership in cases where we are supreme just as we follow theirs in other cases.

SCHOOL IS ONLY AN EXTENSION OF HOME

IN the present system of education there are very few opportunities for the parents and teachers to come together and face the problems confronting students.

During the past many years, parents thought it their duty only to put their children to school and there the business ended.

Only when his son, daughter or ward failed in an examination, he was reminded of such a thing as school. Perhaps he would warn him or her to study hard next time. If there are any who are a little more serious, they go through the progress books or reports periodically sent to them and keep a better watch. However very few indeed have shown earnestness to grapple with the students' problems and aspirations in co-operation with the institutions.

Extension Of Home

A school after all is and should be an extension of home for purposes of education.

It should not be something which makes children feel ill at ease or cut away from life. It is true that even the best institution in a most advanced country has not been able to achieve this fully. However our endeavours should be towards that goal and such a principle should underlie every activity of a school. Similarly parents and guardians should not look upon school as a thing apart as they are wont to do. No wonder the last Governor-General H. E. C. Rajagopalachari recently advocated fewer school hours and suggested that children should help their parents and guardians for three days in a week in their avocations. Children should feel that they are in a separate room of their home when they are in a school. This requires a careful co-ordination of the activities in and outside the school, including those under their parents and guardians. Then only they would take as much interest in the school activities as in those of domestic life. This is possible if the activities of a school become almost a family affair: they should be.

Parents' Apathy

With a view to bringing the institution and parents together, in some schools the Parents' Day is observed once in a year. The parents and guardians naturally welcome such a day as they would have an opportunity to hear the report of the school, witness the sports and have entertainment. If their sons and daughters are participating in the dramatics or sports, so much the better. But is that the only aim in arranging such a function? While most of the parents evince interest in the variety entertainment and games (and also in refreshments served in pre-war days) no one thinks of discussing the problems of students and their future.

On one occasion it so happened that a meeting called for that purpose could not be held as no parents cared to attend it—not to speak of discussion—though they attended sports, entertainment, cinema shows, handicrafts exhibition etc. arranged for the occasion. In the present set-up such aloofness, apathy and disinterestedness would spell disaster.

Not only more and more opportunities should be created for parents but they should also be induced to tackle the various interdependent questions connected with the institution and children. A separate committee consisting of teachers and parents (and also of senior boys if possible) should be formed not only for this occasion but for the whole year. It

Parent-Teacher Co-operation Ensures Students' Success

should sit from time to time to consider ways and means of helping children to become ultimately full-fledged citizens.

Sometimes it is seen that for want of such contacts many useful ventures do not succeed so much. I remember an occasion when an adult education drive was launched with the help of the students of a school without the co-operation of parents and guardians. The students were required to collect data of their illiterate relations for undertaking adult education. The students, of course, collected it. They were also supplied with the requisite material like slates, pencils, books

primary and Secondary. If the Primary stage of education prepares students in the rudiments of life, Secondary education definitely decides the students' careers.

Perhaps no other stage of education is of greater importance than the Secondary stage. It is through the portals of Secondary institutions that the majority of students enter various walks of life and some more undertake specialised courses further.

Whereas the primary stage prepares students to become literate and self-reliant, the secondary stage gives definite turn to their career as they have to choose courses that would suit their in-

CROSSING DANUBE ON A BYKE



The Vienna constructor of the unique floating bicycle crosses the Danube—during the demonstration.

etc., for this purpose. This was taken up as an activity of the school in co-operation with the Regional Adult (now Social) Education Committee. What happened in such a case is, no one knew how far the students had progressed in educating their illiterate relations in the Three R's. If only some parents were made to associate themselves with this laudable undertaking, they would have naturally volunteered to supervise and report on the work done as do Inspectors of Schools.

This is only an instance to show how some of our well-intentioned plans come to nothing without the active co-operation of members of society.

Co-operation Essential

Such a co-operation is of the utmost importance in the lower stages of education namely Pri-

mary and Secondary. Compulsory Basic Education meets the needs of the community as do food, clothes and water. But Secondary Education sorts them out and trains them so as to fit in society.

To be more clear, Secondary education can be compared to a situation in daily life when one turns his hand at doing something after he is fed and clothed for the day.

The chief aim of Secondary Education in effect is to equip students for different professions of life and wean out those who are suited for specialised courses later. It is therefore no wonder that many Secondary schools have left their more lasting impress on the students than colleges and higher places of learning. If at this stage of education parents do not help teachers in chalking out,

By S. V. Jevoor

a career, then when should they?

Attempts are being made to guide students in choosing their career in India as in western countries. Whatever scientific methods, the school may adopt for this purpose, parental co-operation in this respect would be of great value as the parents and guardians know their sons, daughters or wards for a number of years; the information of the teacher is bound to be comparatively insufficient and limited. If the teacher keeps himself in touch with parents in knowing what the inclinations and aspirations of the students are, he would be in a much better position. The teacher may maintain individual charts, use psychological tests, prepare profiles, consult his colleagues and suggest particular jobs. But if he does not take the help of the parent or guardian concerned, he may not be doing his job well. Right from the very beginning there should be consultations and comparing of notes in this direction.

It is very often seen that a parent often chooses, such a job as does not suit his son's or daughter's abilities. But a teacher, with the modern apparatus of objective tests, will be in a far better position to guide the student if his knowledge of the child is supplemented by that of the parent or guardian.

Literacy Drive

The need of the hour is the liquidation of the colossal mass illiteracy. As the Indian masses, who are wallowing in the darkness of ignorance, live in villages, close co-operation between the school and society in rural areas will go a long way in solving the problem. Students can certainly play a very prominent part by making their illiterate parents and relations take interest in their studies. Parents might be attending a social education centre and their sons and daughters a primary school. But as the things they imbibe in the beginning are more or less the same, at least in respect of the Three R's, the school should be the unifying centre at least on this plea and be attractive to adults. Establishment of village libraries in schools as proposed by the Government of India is a step ahead in this direction. Once the much needed co-operation for this purpose is brought about, then it goes on acting and reacting as does the nuclear force after the explosion of the atom bomb.

What Else Does The Co-operation Mean?

While addressing the Indian Roads Congress, recently the Chief Minister of Bombay referred to certain villagers who constructed badly needed road by volunteering their services free of charge. The same would have cost to Government a huge amount and taken a much longer time to materialise. If such co-operation is forthcoming for the construction of school buildings and playgrounds, as compulsory Primary Education is fast spreading, in liquidating illiteracy, in ushering in an era of better living, in short in making us worthy of the hard-won freedom, parent-teacher co-operation should be a regular feature in our educational institutions.

In higher stages of education also such mutual help will not be without its benefits. Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar, University (Continued on Page 30)

LABOUR RELATIONS BILL HARMFUL TO WORKERS

Ruikar's Call For United Opposition

HYDERABAD, May 6 (P.T.I.).—MR. R. S. RUIKAR, President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, said here today, that the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill of the Government of India, if passed into law, "will mean the death knell of all free and independent labour movement in India."

In his presidential address to the first annual general conference of the Sabha, Mr. Ruikar said that when the Bills were discussed at the Tripartite Conference at New Delhi in March last, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha had voiced its opposition to the Bills "in no unmistakable terms". But it seemed, he said, the Government of India were determined to push them through the Parliament "where it has got a packed majority."

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION

Explaining the reasons why they opposed the new Bills, he said that under these bills, the labour movement in India would have "to play to the tune of the government and capitalists." He said "it will lose all initiative and militancy, as well as its independence as the movement will be smothered and killed thereby. All strikes are banned. Recognition both by employers and government will remain only for those unions who are acting as lackeys of the capitalists and government. The working class will be divided into three classes: civil servants, public utility servants and ordinary workers."

The bargaining strength of the working class, he said, would be "hopelessly crippled."

Mr. Ruikar said that the new bills "raised the issue of our very existence and we must gird up our loins and put all our resources into the fight against these Bills."

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

Referring to industrial truce, Mr. Ruikar said that Government's policy "had been more for the good of and in the interests of capitalists than that of the working class."

There has been no attempt to raise the standard of living of the working class or to secure full employment or to make adequate provision for social security.

Mr. Ruikar condemned the Government of India's attitude towards the trade union movement in the country as one of "attempting to divide the ranks of the working class by starting the I.N.T.U.C. and then bolstering it up with all the influence, patronage, favouritism and nepotism at the disposal of the present government."

UNITY

On the question of unity of labour organisations, Mr. Ruikar said that while the Hind Mazdoor Sabha was "the most influential and representative central trade union organisation", he felt, the time had now come when "a sincere effort" should be made to restore unity in labour ranks and the trade union movement. The need for unity was urgent both on economic and political grounds and had further been heightened by the introduction of the new labour bills by Government of India.

Mr. Ruikar suggested that the Conference should make their own proposals, in the first instance, for a united front of the three organisations, namely, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the U.T.U.C. and the A.I.T.U.C.

These, he said, could be restricted for the time being, to the question of "unmitigated opposition" to the Bills and "resisting all attacks on civil liberties of trade unions."

Mr. Ruikar said that the working class had to play its own role in the body politic of the country and hasten the establishment of socialism. They had, therefore, to lay equal emphasis on the political work of their trade unions and its co-operation with all leftwing Socialist parties in the country.

Referring to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Minorities, Mr. Ruikar said it was "not likely to permanently solve the problem of minorities either in East Bengal or any other part of India or Pakistan". The Agreement in his opinion, was a result of "outside pressure."

HASTEN ADVENT OF SOCIALISM

HYDERABAD, May 6 (P.T.I.).—The open session of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha began in Secunderabad this morning.

The session was attended by about 500 delegates.

After the welcoming speech by the

Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. N. Raghavendra Rao Mr. R.S. Ruikar addressed the session.

RUIKAR'S ADDRESS

Mr. Ruikar said that they wanted the Indian working class to hasten the establishment of Socialism in the country.

"We have", he added, "to lay equal emphasis on the political work of our trade unions and their co-operation with all left-wing Socialist parties in the country. We cannot have any truck with political parties dominated either by capitalists or communalists. Our only alliance in the political sphere can be with those political parties who openly accept Socialism as their goal and class struggle as an article of faith. We will not make a fetish of the means with which we will achieve our goal. The means may vary according to circumstances. The means will have to fit in with the objective and subjective conditions of the country."

JAIPRAKASH'S CHARGES

SECUNDERABAD, (UPI): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, addressing the conference characterised the two labour bills introduced in the Parliament as dangerous to the welfare rights and privileges of the working class.

The working class, he said, expected a lot from the National Government but their hopes were dashed to the ground on account of anti-labour policies of the Government.

He also charged the Government with "divide and rule" policy which he said smacked of old British imperialist policy in India and which was evident from the formation of the I.N.T.U.C.

He further declared that H.M.S. would have no truck with either A. I. T. U. C. or I. N. T. U. C. as the latter was dominated by communists who owed allegiance to Russia while the former was a Government-sponsored body.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the veteran labour leader from Bombay, also addressed the Conference. He said that trade union movement in India was faced with difficult situation today and great responsibilities rested on the shoulders of trade unions.

He strongly criticised the two labour bills of the Government of India which, he said, would affect adversely not only trade union movement but the working class as a whole. He cautioned the working class to be vigilant for safeguarding their interests and exhorted them to fight these bills.

BASIC EDUCATION IN SAURASHTRA

Government's Grant

RAJKOT, May 6 (P.T.I.).—The Government of Saurashtra have decided to open five training camps in each of the five districts of Saurashtra to provide training to teachers in basic education, co-operative training, group more food training and other subjects according to press note issued here today.

One hundred teachers will be under training at each camp for a period of 25 days.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose.

Polio In Gondal

RAJKOT, May 6 (P.T.I.).—Six cases of infantile paralysis have been registered in Gondal, 24 miles from here, according to reports received here.

All the six cases have been removed to hospital.

WHAT COMMUNISTS COST

SINGAPORE, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuter): War against the Communists is expected to cost Malaya at least £15,000,000 during 1950. Mr. H. V. Del Tufo, Chief Secretary of the Malayan Federation, said here.

This, he said, did not include the cost of supporting imperial forces in Malaya, which was borne by the British Government.

EGYPTIAN TREATY REVISION

Britain In No Hurry

LONDON, May 6 (UPI)—The Foreign Office appears to be in no hurry to take up Egyptian proposals for treaty revision and withdrawal of British troops from the canal zone, it is learnt here today.

Political circles here are of the opinion that a Mediterranean policy agreement between Britain and U. S. would first be necessary before this could be taken up.

Mr. Bevin is reported to be inclined to the belief that a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty would not pass the present House of Commons.

It is also reported that recognition by Egypt of the State of Israel is one of his aims. The Suez blockade on oil for the Haifa refinery could then be raised.

Egypt is disconcerted by the policy of the Foreign Office towards the Arab states and wants her leading position in the Arab League to be recognised.

INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT ON PENSIONS OF D Ps

Machinery To Be Set Up For Verification Of Claims

NEW DELHI, May 6 (UPI).—Officials of the Governments of India and Pakistan, who met here to discuss matters relating to the payment of pensions, provident funds, leave salaries of displaced persons in India and Pakistan have reached agreement on various points, it was learnt here today.

According to the agreement, a special machinery will be set up in the two countries for the verification of claims. To expedite the process of verification, a target period of three months has been laid down, while provision has also been made for the exchange of fortnightly reports between the two Governments and a monthly meeting of officers of the two Governments to review the progress made in verification of claims.

These meetings would be held alternatively at Delhi and Karachi.

The decisions taken by the Committee would apply to employees of the Central and State Governments as well as local bodies in India and Pakistan. Employees of former princely States in India and similar states in Pakistan would also be covered by this Agreement. Claims relating to unsanctioned pensions would also be covered by the Agreement.

IMPORTANT DECISION

An important decision reached at the meeting related to the payment of provisional pensions to State Government servants. It was agreed that the concessions of provisional payment should be extended to all those who had migrated to the other country upto April 30, 1950 suitable machinery being devised for the concurrent clearance of transactions between the two countries. This concession would also be extended to pensioners of former princely States in India and similar states in Pakistan.

It was also agreed that, in the case of provident funds of employees of local bodies, provisional payments upto 50 per cent of the approved balance in a person's account might be made in cases where the Government concerned was satisfied about the correctness of the claim. A good proof in such cases would be statements of account last received by persons concerned.

The meeting agreed that the question of the manner of re-adjustment of amounts payable by one Govern-

Tourist Traffic Gets A Boom

PACT ECHOES IN KASHMIR

SHRINAGER, May 6 (P.T.I.)—Pandit Shyamal Saraf, Health and Local Self-Government Minister, said yesterday that Nehru-Liaquat Agreement was expected to have a highly salutary effect on tourist traffic in Kashmir. Already, he added, five times more visitors had come to Kashmir this year than last year.

Pandit Saraf said that the Kashmir Government was running an excellent bus service for tourists from Pathankot to Srinagar and ration shops provided them with every facility en route. At health resorts and hill stations, every care had been taken to make the visitors' stay enjoyable. Thirtyone permit-issuing authorities had been nominated and Indian tourists could get permits for Kashmir from the Home Secretary of their State. Tourists could also import six gallons of petrol duty free in private owned cars.

Grand Reception To Kashmir Yuvaraj

JAMMU, May 6 (P.T.I.)—The citizens of Jammu gave a grand reception to Yuvaraj Garansingh and his bride at Karbargarh yesterday. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister and several high ranking civil and military officials attended the function.

Replying to an address of welcome, Yuvaraj Karansingh wished prosperity to the people of the State and said that he and his wife could serve their people to the best of their capacity.

GIVING EFFECT TO DELHI PACT

Conference In Dacca

DACCA, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuter)—A Conference of the Premier of East Bengal and Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Assam is likely to be held here on May 11, it was understood here.

Their secretariat staff is now busy preparing an agenda for the Conference. Main item on the agenda will be the implementation of the Delhi Agreement.

The agenda will be drafted in the light of discussions of the Chief Secretaries of the three provinces which concluded here yesterday.

It is also learnt that the place of the next Chief Secretaries' discussions which will be held on May 23 will be decided upon after the premiers' discussions are over.

Important Omission

NEW DELHI, May 6 (P.T.I.).—The Secretary of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference in a statement to the press says: "We regret that an important omission has occurred in one of the resolutions of the Indo-Pakistan Editors Conference which were released to the press last night."

In the resolution regarding the setting up of the Joint Working Committee of both the Conferences the resolution should have been prefaced by the clause "to enforce the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement." This omission was due to a typographical error and is deeply regretted."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna
Per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Librarian (Post permanent) in the scale of Rs. 160-10-350 with the usual allowances admissible to Central Government employees stationed in Calcutta. Must be a graduate with a Diploma of Librarianship and good knowledge of French and German. Practical experience in maintaining on modern lines a large scientific library is desirable. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes. Applications in candidates' own handwriting together with copies of testimonials must be sent in on or before the 31st May 1950, addressed to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, "Jabakusum House", 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12. (7739)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for U. S. A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea Set For Rs. 5.15 white (15 pieces) Ex-godown, National Stores, Main Road Jamshedpur. 1813

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE RECEPTION arranged at the Greens, Apollo Bunder, on Sunday, the 7th May has been unavoidably CANCELLED. Inconvenience caused to relatives and friends is very much regretted.

N. M. RAJI,
JAYASHRI RAJI,
AMBALAL N. SHAH,
KAMLA SHAH. (7759)

3 Billion And Odd Dollars For Global Aid

WASHINGTON, May 6 (PTI-Reuters). The United States Senate yesterday passed a \$1,224,450,000 dollars global aid bill, authorising 2,850 million dollars for the Marshall Plan.

The bill was decisively approved by 60 votes to 8. The Marshall funds are for European recovery during the year 1950-51. President Truman had asked for 3,100 million dollars for European aid, but a powerful coalition economy bloc succeeded by 47 votes to 33 in cutting the European aid money by 250 million dollars.

This was the only cut in the aid programme approved by the Senate. It is the first time the Senate had made a direct money cut in Marshall Plan authorisations since the programme began in 1948.

As the House of Representatives in its version of the Aid had also cut the Marshall Plan funds by 250 million dollars, the reduced authorisation of 2,850 million dollars is therefore the ceiling figure for European aid over the next year.

MAJORITY OF ONE FOR POINT 4 AID

WASHINGTON, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): The provision of 45 million dollars towards President Truman's Point 4 programme was accepted in the Senate last night by only one vote. The voting was 37 for the inclusion of this sum in the Global Aid Bill and 36 against.

Earlier, Senator Eugene Millikin

"CULTURAL LINK WITH U. K. WILL ENDURE"

Nehru's Message To Indian Students In London

LONDON, May 6 (PTI-Reuters). The foundation stone of a new Indian Students' Union and Hostel was laid here yesterday in an area marked for University Residential Halls of the busy Tottenham Court Road.

Beneath a marquee decorated with a bright green carpet and spring flowers High Commissioner for India Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon performed the ceremony.

Cables arrived here welcoming the event from all over India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister, sent the following message: "India's cultural link with the United Kingdom will endure long and although Hindi, India's national language, will soon become the medium of instruction in our universities the quest for knowledge through the medium of English will long continue to draw students from this country to the English universities, among which London has always held a high place in their affection."

"I take this opportunity to wish the Union and hostel an active and fruitful role in the care of Indian students resident in London and congratulate all those whose efforts have made the construction of the new building possible."

BRITAIN'S GOOD WISHES

Viscount Addison, Lord Privy Seal, conveyed the good wishes of the British Government.

The High Commissioner, laying the foundation stone, said the new hostel would be an international centre where Indian student would meet those from Britain and other countries. He said it would be a total loss to India if her students returned home without having made contact with the local people, shared in their joys and sorrows, and learned from the daily experience of their lives.

It was not the intention of the Indian Government that students should be isolated in hostels. They must live the lives of ordinary men and women and become part of the country.

Sir Frederick James, Chairman of the Building Committee thanking the High Commissioner said he had made for himself a great place and a great name. He had been the untiring and unceasing advocate of the friendliest relations between India and Britain. Sir Ewart Greaves, Chairman of the

Committee of Management, presided. Sir Francis Low, Vice-Chairman read messages from President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and members of the Central Government and State Government.

Boy Scout Delegation To United State

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Boy Scouts Association in India has received an invitation from The Boy Scouts of America to send a delegation to their forthcoming National Scout Jamboree at Pennsylvania, U.S.A. to be held in the middle of July, 1950. Thirty-nine different big and small countries of the world will be represented at this International gathering and the Boy Scouts Association has decided to send a deputation under the capable leadership of Mr. N. N. Pundole, D.C.C., Ak. L.

BUDDHIST RELICS: Relics of Buddha, which had been on loan to Burma from the temple of the Sacred Tooth in Ceylon for three months, are to be taken back to Ceylon on May 7 on the British steamer "Warwickshire".

MALAN'S NEW CRUSADE: WEEDING OUT THE REDS

CAPE TOWN, May 6 (PTI-Reuters). A BILL to outlaw Communist organisations in South Africa had its first reading in Parliament here yesterday.

The first of "two Communist Assembly Unlawful Organisations" Bills was introduced by Minister of Justice C. A. Swart.

Under its terms, Communist and certain other organisations may be declared unlawful by proclamation of the Governor-General.

Membership of an outlawed organisation will be prohibited and property and documents confiscated.

The bill provides for imprisonment without option ranging to a limit of five years imprisonment for contraventions.

Non-African citizens convicted under the measure can be deported.

The bill provides that among the organisations that may be declared unlawful is any organisation professing by its name or otherwise or which has done so on the day of introduction of the bill into Parliament to be an organisation for promoting spread of Communism.

The bill confers power on the Government to prohibit any gathering of persons at any place when there is reason to believe the achievement of any of the purposes of an unlawful organisation will be furthered by the meeting.

The bill provides for the banning of any periodical or publication professing by name or otherwise to be a publication for promoting spread of Communism.

CRUDE BOMB HURTS FOUR

Explosion In Katni

JUBBULPORE, May 6 (PTI)—Four persons were injured, one seriously when a crude bomb exploded in a loco-shed at Katni yesterday, according to information received here today.

An enquiry into the cause of the explosion is being held.

REDS RAID A VILLAGE: 8 PERSONS INJURED

GUNJUR, May 6 (PTI): Eight persons were injured, five seriously when a batch of armed men said to be Communists raided the village of Ballukavanipalem, about 20 miles from here last night.

The raiders attacked the villagers

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

Jivraj Appeals For Public Help

HUBLI, May 6 (PTI): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, urged public co-operation in carrying out minor irrigation works launched by the Government.

He told a meeting of Bombay Karnataka Legislators, District Collectors, Executive Engineers and Secretaries of Rural Development Boards, here that success of the works programme would minimise the State's dependence on imported foodgrains.

He said that the loan of one crore of rupees given by the Central Government to Bombay State for stepping up food production should be fully utilised in repairs to tanks and 'bandharas' before the monsoon's break. He announced that the Government had decided to appoint local committees for the districts to get public co-operation in the execution of irrigation works.

Dr. Mehta inspected some tanks in Dharwar yesterday morning.

INDONESIANS MEET VYSHINSKY

MOSCOW, May 6 (PTI-Reuters)—Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, yesterday received the Indonesian Delegation, headed by Dr. L. N. Palar.

The entire six-man Delegation was present at the one hour interview, which delegation sources afterwards described as "cordial".

The Indonesian Delegation is in Moscow to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Prakasam Wants Proper Government

SECUNDERABAD, May 6 (UPI)—Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, said today that if "proper Governments" were established in the country, the Communist menace would be liquidated in no time.

Six Saar Red Leaders Arrested

SAARBRUCKEN, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): Herr Fritznickolay, Chairman of the Saar Communist Party, and five Communist officials have been arrested, the Saar Government Information Office announced.

The announcement added that all further meetings of the Communist Party in the Saar would be forbidden until further notice because the Party's systematic actions "on May day had demonstrated that the Party wanted to disturb public order through organised incidents".

Social Worker To Help Food Drive

MADRAS, May 6 (UPI): Government of India have decided to depute a honorary social worker to contact the youth and youth organisations in the country to enlist their co-operation in the matter of popularising the food production drive and the grow more food scheme. The social worker will undertake extensive tour of the various States in this connection.

Karwar Election Postponed

KARWAR, May 6 (PTI)—General elections to the Karwar Municipality which were due to take place sometime in next September have been postponed.

PROTEST CLOSURE: Over three hundred flour mills in Ahmedabad city have closed down since May 5 as a protest against the order of the District Magistrate to effect forty per cent cut in grinding charges.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh-Vad 6, 2006.
Muslim: Rajjab 19, 1369.
Parsi: Adar 7, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-8 a.m. Sunset: 7-2 p.m.
High tide: 03-18, 16-37. Low tide:
09-24 23-12.

Today's Engagements

A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Inauguration of Mass Visual Education Scheme by Hon. Shri Morarji Desai, at Gunbow Street, Fort, at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Anniversary celebration of H. P. Blavatsky, Opp. Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

Afrikaner Embraces Hinduism

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mrs. Alva Redmond, an Afrikaner (Dutch), has adopted Hinduism at a religious ceremony held by the Hindu Missionary Society here today.

Mrs. Redmond who will be known as Mrs. Amala, the Hindu name given to her by the Society, is a social worker with her headquarters at Talegaon near Poona. She told P.T.I., that she has been a student of eastern philosophy of the Bhagvat Gita and other Hindu scriptures.

She proposes to stay in this country "if India would allow me to continue the social work I have been carrying on at Talegaon."

Social Worker Dead

Death occurred in Bombay of Mr. Baburao Ketkar, an ardent social worker of Sakharpa, Ratnagiri district May 1, due to sudden attack of paralysis. He had taken an active part in the civil disobedience movement and was associated with several social institutes.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, May 7.
English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m., 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 7-15 p.m., Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 1 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhact, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Malini Mehta, G. bhajan, 8-25 S. Devre, tota, 11-0 Film music, 11-45 S. R. Mohite, shudh sang, 12-45 p.m. J. Mookitoot, H. roopak, 12-50 J. Prasad, G. geet, 1-10 G. Karnad, violin, 1-40 L. Clarke, Special, 5-0 S. Mohite, multani 6-10 J. Prasad, G. geet, 6-20 S. Devre, madhuvanti, 7-0 AIR quartet, 7-10 Locals, 7-10 Malini Mehta, G. geet, 7-30 G. G. Kharadkar, violin, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 K. H. Wakankar khamaj, 8-45 S. Devre, shankara, 9-15 Malini Mehta, G. geet, 9-3 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio Orch. 10-0 Special, by L. Clarke.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. G. Karnad, Violin, 8-45 K. H. Wakankar, pad, 1-0 p.m. S. Golatkar's party, abhang, 1-30 Jayawati Hirebet, K. songs, 1-50 Saraswati Rane, emani pilawa, 5-30 For children, M. 6-0 K. H. Wakankar, marwa, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 Jayawati Hirebet, K. songs 9-0 Saraswati Rane, M. pad, 10-0 Classical music.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mira ke Prabhu, 7-45 Week's high lights, 8-15 Sumati Mutatkar, kh.v.d., 9-0 K. J. Shah, Violin, 9-15 G. Bhatt, bhajans, 5-30 p.m. K. J. Shah, violin, 6-10 Sumati Mutatkar, vocal, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Raas Ramana, 7-15 G. talk on "samjick drashti", 7-30 K. J. Shah, Violin, 7-45 Sumati Mutatkar thumri, 8-0 Month S. song 8-20 Locals 9-30 Listeners' requests, 9-30 G. Bhatt, bhajan, 9-45 Sumati Mutatkar kh. v.d.,

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajan, 7-40 S. Gohil, sitar, 7-50 B. Shah, geets, 8-15 Sumati Mutatkar, vocal, 9-0 For children, 5-30 As in Baroda, 5-45 B. Shah, geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 S. Gohil, sitar, 7-0 Master Mukund, geets, 7-15 R. Parikha, G. talk on "samajik 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-9 Locals, 8-5 S. Gohil, sitar, 8-30 A.S.C. A've veen, 9-30 A.S.C. Aiyaa, veena, 9-45 Sumati Mutatkar, vocal,

LID OFF THE RACKET TO SMUGGLE GOLD

Checking Is Haphazard: More Officers Needed

(BY OUR STAFF REPORTER)

FURTHER to Thursday's disclosure in this paper, regarding the large scale smuggling which is depriving the Centre of lakhs of rupees every month, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that no effective check is possible with the complement of officers and men available at present.

Since the Portuguese territory of Goa is a diving board for many of the smugglers to jump into the Union territory with their booty, I visited the Victoria Docks yesterday just about the time when the S.S. SABARMATI came alongside with about one thousand passengers from Mangalore, Karwar and Goa.

It was a scene of confusion. Passengers and porters made a mad rush to the shed and for fifteen minutes the entire shed was a sea of human faces, jostling and bustling, each passenger wanting to be the first to leave the docks.

What was most surprising to me was that there were only about fifteen Examining Officers on duty to deal with the baggage of these thousand passengers all of whom had no less than four packages each.

LOOPHOLE

Sweating and wearied these officers were doing their best but on closer observation I notice that the baggage of the passengers coming from Mangalore and Karwar was not as closely examined as that of passengers from Goa.

Perhaps this is in accordance with official instructions. Even if this is assumed to be the correct position, it shows want of imagination on the part of the authorities. For, what can be simpler than for a person coming from Goa to entrust to a passenger from Mangalore, any contraband cargo that he carries with him, at the time of disembarking?

One wonders whether the officials are aware of one of the commonest dodges adopted by some unscrupulous passengers coming from Goa in order to smuggle easily things into the Union territory by taking advantage of the complacency of the Examining Officers. The modus operandi is to board a ship in Goa with a ticket from the neighbouring port of Karwar which is only 20 miles away. For the purpose of the Customs search, the ruse is helpful to this extent that their baggage is not minutely examined, the officers dealing with these passengers more or less perfunctorily.

PAUCITY OF OFFICERS

One of the most acute difficulties in this connection is the utter paucity of officers, who even with the best intentions are quite incapable of coping with the tremendous volume of work which turns up when any ship is berthed. It is physically impossible for the handful of men to examine minutely and thoroughly every individual item of baggage of all the passengers.

ORGANISED RACKET

From my investigations, I learnt that gold-running into Bombay is a highly organised and lucrative racket in which the partners are certain unscrupulous Bombay businessmen and gangs of desperate characters at the Goa end. Large sums of money are entrusted to the agents of the gangs in Bombay itself. The money is remitted to Goa through underground channels where large quantities of gold are purchased and smuggled and delivered safely at Bombay.

It is learnt that the investor nets in about Rs. ten per tola of gold on account of the difference of the prices in Goa and Bombay. The gold-runner who takes all the risks and is prepared to go to jail gets Rs. three out of Rs. ten as his commission.

But since the amount of gold smuggled into the Union territory runs into many lakhs every month, the profits of the parties concerned are colossal. All this only shows the glaring necessity to reinforce the officers who examine baggage in the port. At present, the examination is conducted in such haphazard manner that it results in huge losses to the Customs coffers.

The extra expenditure involved in the appointment of additional staff will be more than compensated by the increased Customs revenue consequent to more thorough detections.

Foreign Brand Made In India

LUDHIANA, May 6 (PTI):

Large quantities of locally manufactured spare cycle parts branded foreign made were recovered by the police here when simultaneous surprise raids were conducted in almost all the local industrial concerns engaged in the production of spare parts of cycles. The police also recovered large number of metal stamps inscribed "Made in England," "Japan" and "Germany."

The searches were made by strong police parties led by the special police in these concerns—numbering more than three dozen—to investigate into alleged trade marks "scandal" indulged in by some of the manufacturers of spare cycle parts.

DID NOT SUBSCRIBE TO FUND, STABBED

Three Arrested On Murder Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Because he refused to subscribe to the South Indian Nadar Sangh, Krishna was alleged to have been fatally stabbed with a knife by three persons near fish market at Dharavi on Thursday.

In this connection the Police have arrested Swamidas Turmakand, Anthony Sawarimuthu and Armugum Nadar on the charge of murder and abetment.

Earlier the suspects are alleged to have been assaulted by the deceased and three others with chappals.

Shop Broken Open

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cloth shop in the Princess Street area was broken open yesterday in the early hours of the morning and silk cloth worth Rs. 6,500 was removed.

The police have arrested Devji Tanya and two others in this connection while three others are still at large.

Property worth Rs. 3,300 has been recovered so far by the police. The accused were produced before Presidency Magistrate Parikh who remanded them into custody.

Daylight Robbery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bold bid to break open a cloth godown in broad daylight at Fanaswadi was foiled by the timely arrival of the "mukadam" on the scene who summoned the police and got all the culprits caught red-handed.

Rangrao Kodiram Pisal the "mukadam" was passing by his firm's (Ran-niklal Amritlal & Co.) godown at Fanaswadi about 9-30 a.m. on Thursday last when he saw five persons removing 22 bales of cloth worth Rs. 25,958 from the godown and keeping them in a lorry. With the help of the police he had them arrested.

During the course of the inquiry one more person was arrested.

They are alleged to have opened the front door of the godown by means of duplicate keys and committed the theft by posing as owners of the godown.

The whole of the property was recovered by the police.

NEW AGREEMENT: Ceylon will be among sterling area countries negotiating a fresh trade agreement with Japan this month for a period July 1950 to June 1951. The present agreement with Japan is due to expire on June 30.

TWO p.c. BEER DISAPPEARS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two per cent beer, which took the city by surprise by its unexpected and abrupt appearance a few days ago, has disappeared with equal abruptness.

It is not available in any part of the City during the last two days, and inquiries go to show that the huge stocks which arrived in Bombay, have either been completely drunk up by thirsty citizens or has disappeared into places in which commodities whose demand exceeds supply, disappear usually, viz., the black markets.

It is learnt that the two per cent beer will not be available in the city for a week more, the earliest when consignments can be expected being May 12.

THUNDER SHOWERS IN THE DECCAN

All-India Weather

POONA, May 6, (PTI): The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday:—

There have been widespread thundershowers in south Deccan (Desh) and local thundershowers in West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam the hills of west Uttar Pradesh, in east Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in the north Konkan, the Deccan (Desh), the Punjab (Ind.) west Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:—Local scattered thundershowers are likely in north-east India, the Punjab (Ind.) the hills of west Uttar Pradesh, in east Madhya Pradesh and in the peninsula south of latitude 20 degrees N. Day temperatures may fall in the Punjab (Ind.) and west Uttar Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past twenty-four hours, total rainfall from March 1 1950 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Abu 90 72 0 0 minus 0.4, Ahmedabad 105 75 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Ambala 110 73 0 7.8 plus 0.2, Aurangabad 104 77 0 0.2 minus 0.3, Bangalore 94 — 0 0.7 minus 2.0, Baroda 110 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Belgaum 96 65 1.1 2.5 plus 0.1, Bhuji 107 72 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 96 83 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 94 73 0.6 3.0 minus 1.0, Kanpur 107 81 0 0.6 0, Cochin 90 81 T 6.4 minus 1.7, Coimbatore 97 78 0 0.9 minus 1.6, Cuttack 99 83 0 3.5 plus 1.1, Darjiling 62 61 0.5 9.6 plus 2.0, Delhi 106 78 0 0.7 minus 0.2, Gwalior 110 76 0 0.4 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 103 80 0 0.1 minus 1.7, Indore 105 76 0 0.2 0 Jaipur 107 74 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Jubbulpore 109 75 0 1.4 plus 0.5, Kolhapur 104 70 0.1 0.3 —, Lucknow 104 79 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Madras 95 80 0 0.4 minus 0.5, Mahabaleshwar 91 78 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Mysore 92 63 0 1.9 minus 2.1, Nagpur 109 84 T 1.2 minus 0.1, Ootacamund 78 51 0 1.2 minus 4.4, Palghat 97 80 0 — 1.3 —, Patna 101 79 0 0.3 minus 0.4, Patiala 108 81 0 1.3 —, Poona 106 78 0 1.5 plus 0.8, Rajkot 106 76 0 0 8.6 0.1, Shillong 75 60 1.3 7.1 minus 2.3, Sholapur 108 75 0 0.5 minus PM3, Simla 77 62 0 4.6 plus 0.3, Surat 107 75 0 0 minus 0.1.

Plea To Exempt Newspapers From Postal Holiday Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. L. Raval, Secretary of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association, has telegraphically requested Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister of the Government of India to exempt newspapers from the operation of non-delivery and despatch on Sunday order, it is learnt here to-day.

Emphasising the aspect of public service of the newspapers, a large number of which are published on Sundays, he has pointed out their hardships, which would result from the new arrangements and has urged the Government to reconsider their decision.

The Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society made a similar representation to the government recently.

Lusitanians To Meet Tata Sports In

WIMCO SPORTS TRIUMPH

Lightning's Play Nine Men In Summersgill Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday. Playing with eight men in the initial period and nine men in the second half Lightning Sports Club went down to Wimco Sports Club by three goals to nil, in the Summersgill Cup Tournament played at the Cooperage this evening.

The game was an absolutely one-sided affair, but one thing must be said in praise of the losing side they held the fort gallantly in the first half and allowed only one goal. This goal was scored by centre-forward K. M. Singh, off a goal mouth melee in the fifteenth minute.

On resumption of play, the Wimco Sports Club were all over their opponents; Gangadharan their outside left scored their second goal, mid way through this period, and the same player consolidated his side's position, a few minutes before the final whistle.

Though the performance of Lightning S. C. is creditable yet this demoralising habit, of turning out without a full team, is hardly commendable.

In an exhibition match later in the evening, Bombay City drew with Bombay Gymkhana each side scoring once.

Bombay City dominated in the first half and scored through Santiago in the 15th minute of the second half. Bombay drew level, the game from then on consisting of midfield exchanges, with occasional raids on the rival goals.

JUNIOR HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played in the third division of the Junior Harwood League and four in the fourth division this evening at the St. Xavier's College Ground Parel.

THIRD DIVISION: B. K. Samaj 0, Rainbow "B" 0.

Fort Rangers 1, (Manuel) Airport S. Co.

FOURTH DIVISION: Block Dynamos 2, (Laetao, D'Souza), Congress Seva Dal 0.

Bombay Gas 2, (Govindra, D'Souza) Kerapet 0.

Air Services XI 1, (J. D'Souza), Sandoz 1 (Berger).

Bengal Club "B" 2, (Das, Lahiri) G.I.P. Railway "E" 1, (Maruti).



FOOTBALL

Cooperage .. Rashid's 'B' Youths Union.

5-45 p.m. Globe 'B' vs Karnataka 'B' (Summersgill Cup).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel 3-40 p.m. New China Mills vs Twinkle Star

4-40 p.m. Wimco vs Khandoba Vijay.

5-40 p.m. Matunga A.A. vs Little Pioneers 'A'.

Police Ground, Naigaum

3-40 p.m. Mahim YB 'B' vs Bhoiwada

4-40 p.m. Fatrade vs Canacona S.C.

5-40 p.m. St Stephens vs KPCA.

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Crompton Parkinson vs H.I. Dixon.

4-40 p.m. BB & CI Rly 'A' vs N.E.I.

5-40 p.m. Mazagaon Dock 'A' vs GIP 'C' (Junior Harwood League)

CRICKET

Parsee Cyclists Ground.

10-30 a.m. Wellington Cricket Club vs Parsee Cyclists Sports Club (Framroze Pastakia Cup Final).

Zoroastrian Ground at Parsee Colony, Dadar

11 a.m. Khatau Mills Sports Club vs Dhanraj Mills Sports Club (Textiles Challenge Shield Final)

Beighton Cup Final

WOODCOCK SCORES BOTH GOALS FOR BOMBAY SIDE

CALCUTTA, May 6, (PTI.)

LUSITANIANS of Bombay earned the right to meet the Tata Sports Club, Bombay (holders) in the final of the Beighton Cup hockey tournament defeating Punjab Sports (Calcutta) by two goals to nil in the replayed semi-final match today.

A comparatively dull game it became a one-sided affair in the second half. Lusitanians were without the services of R. Rodrigues, their regular inside-left and A. Saxby stepped in his place. This change due to the indisposition of Rodrigues was quite fruitful. The Bombay champions played an inspired game from start to finish and their defenders delighted the packed stands with their judicious tackling and first time hits. AMIR KUMAR IN SPLENDID FORM

Amir Kumar, centre-half, struck irresistible from this evening and wrecked the concerted moves of the Punjab forwards. The confident Woodcock drew continuous applause from the spectators with his measured and purposeful approach.

Punjab Sports, after playing brilliantly in the first half were a spent force in the concluding moiety. Sarvan Singh, left-back, the mainstay of the local defence took the field with injuries and was seen limping throughout the game. The forwards could seldom combine and the understanding between B. R. Singh, centre-forward, and D. Sethi, inside-left, appeared a thing of the past.

Lusitanians, well set for a win, attacked from the second minute and a cross pass by L. Vaz outside-right, near the Calcutta goal went abegging. The winners kept up pressure and in the fifth minute from one of the infringements of the losers, Bombay was awarded a penalty corner. Woodcock, inside-right, made no mistake from the resultant hit. Punjab Sports retaliated but their forwards were kept at bay by the intelligent game of the Bombay champions. In the thirteenth minute Punjab Sports looked like equalising but B. R. Singh was intercepted by one of the Bombay backs before he could do any damage. In the eighteenth minute the losers lost yet another chance of balancing the scales, Harjinder Singh, outside-left, worked up his beating the entire Bombay defence but sent straight into Menezes, the Lusitanian's keeper with the loss of these sterling chances Punjab Sports returned to the defensive.

PUNJAB SPORTS LOSE OPPORTUNITY

On changing ends, D. Sethi, Punjab inside-left, shot wide in the first minute. This was perhaps the only opportunity the losers got in the second half to draw to level. The initiative slipped from their hands thereafter and the winners dominated the exchanges. In the fifth minute Woodcock put his team further ahead when he accepted a pass from Rozario, centre-forward. Both the Punjab Sports backs were chasing the ball and Kulwant, goalkeeper had also left his charge. But the ball eluded them all and Woodcock scored with a perfect hit. Punjab Sports could only make sporadic raids after this. In the seventh minute they failed to utilise a short corner. In the twentieth minute Champaklal, Bombay outside-left, missed a sitter, hitting straight into the pads of Kulwant Singh. In the last minute L. Vaz, outside-right, passed neatly to Woodcock but the latter sent wide off an untenanted goal.

Teams were:—
LUSITANIANS: S. Menezes, A. Dias and Walter D'Souza; F. D'Gama, Amir Kumar and Maxie Vaz; L. Vaz, L. Woodcock, S. A. Rozario, A. Saxby and Champaklal.

PUNJAB SPORTS: Kulwant Singh, Ajit Singh and Sarvan Singh; Atma Singh, Prakash and Inderjit Singh; Satpal, Amir Singh, B. R. Singh, D. Sethi and Harjinder Singh.

UMPIRES: Suhas Dutt and W. Scott.

FINAL TODAY

The final between Lusitanians and the Tata Sports Club will be played in Calcutta tomorrow.

DROBNY TRIUMPHS OVER GEOFF BROWN

Miss Curry Retains British Hard Courts Title

BOURNEMOUTH, May 6, (PTI-Reuters): Jaroslav Drobný, self-exiled Czech player, won the men's singles title in the British Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championships here today, beating Geoff Brown (Australia) 7-5, 6-0, 6-4 in the final.

Drobný won quite easily. Brown found himself up against a master tactician. The former Czech mixed his shots cleverly, first a drop, then a high lob and a Smash off the return. Brown struggled hard but was not accurate enough and his double-handed forehand drives were sometimes well over the lines.

Miss Joan C. Urry (Britain) the holder, won the women's single title beating Mrs. Haraldo Weiss (Argentina) 8-6, 8-6 in the final.

SHANKER SCORES TREBLE, STOOD DOWN ON LAST DAY FOR 'RECKLESS RIDING'

Gleaming And Amal Al Shabab Win Cups At Ootacamund Races

OOTACAMUND, May 6 (PTI). JOCKEY SHANKER who did not strike a particularly good patch this season here so far rode three winners on the penultimate day of the meeting today. But he had the misfortune to be pulled up for a piece of riding described as reckless in the Ootacamund Cup and suspended for one day, namely, the last day of the season on May 10.

Jockey Stevens rode a double and among trainers Lt.-Col. Kerr and Haji did well with a double each.

The Ootacamund Cup was won by Gleaming who had to withstand an objection by the rider of the second placed before retaining the prize.

The other cup race the Madras Race Club Cup was won in a facile manner by Amal Al Shabab. Shanker rode this winner and Tyrrell was associated with Gleaming's success.

Following are the results of fifth day's races, Ootacamund meeting held this afternoon:

THE CAUVERY PLATE (Div. II)

—Dist. 7 Furlongs.
KALYAN (Mr. G. Narasimhan) 8-10
Shankar 1. HAPPINESS (Mr. and Mrs. K. Mohd. Hassan) 8-5, Raut 2.
ORACLE (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 7-12, Tyrrell 3. ROYAL GAMBLER (Mrs. S. Seethal Acri) 8-7, McQuade 4.
All five ran.

Won by 1 1/2, 2-1/2 ls., and 3 ls.
Time: 1 min. 37 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for Win, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for Places.

Winner trained by Haji.
Favourite: Happiness.

Betting: Evens Happiness, 3/1 Kalyan. Longer odds the rest.

THE BHAVANI PLATE—Dist. 6 1/2 Furlongs.

KHALAF AL HAWA (Mr. Maroof Farah) 7-13, Stevens 1. MARS (Mr. S. Azeemuddin) 8-13, W. Tyrrell 2.
RABIE AL KHAIR (Mr. C. Tharani Singh) 9-3, F. K. Black 3. KHALIAD ZOBABE (Messrs. A. Karuppan Chettiar and K. Narayan Chettiar) 7-4, Raut 4.

Not run: Thamir Majid.

Won by: 1/2 1, 3/4 1 and 1 1/4 1.

Time: 1 min. 30 3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 95 for Win. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6 for Places.

Winner trained by: Sayegh.

Favourite: Rabie Al Khair.

Betting: Evens Rabie al Khair, 5/1 Mars and Tamadhir. Longer odds the rest.

THE COIMBATORE PLATE—Dist. 6 1/2 Furlongs.

JUDILU (Mr. J. F. Jameson) 7-11, Shankar 1. PRINCESS PADMA (Mrs. S. Seethalchi) 7-9, Stevens 2. KING'S DREAM (Dr. R. A. Gibson) 8-4, Raut 3. KURLESHWARI (Rao Sahib G. R. Kofli and D. B. Bhilare) 9-4, Mullsingh 4.

All six ran.

A. I. L. T. A.'s FINANCIAL POSITION NOT STRONG

Mr. Durai Explains India's Absence From Davis Cup

LONDON, May 6, (PTI-Reuters): On his arrival in London from India whence he came by boat, Mr. Chinna Durai, Foreign Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association was outspoken on India's failure to enter a team for this year's Davis Cup competition.

Mr. Durai said that while he was very pleased to hear that four of India's best players, Bose, Misra, Kumar and Narendra Nath were being nominated to take part in the Wimbledon and French Championships, it was unfortunate that India was not in the Davis Cup. Their presence in Europe would to some extent make up for their absence in the Davis Cup but the most unfortunate part about their missing the Davis Cup was that they had unnecessarily deprived themselves of the benefits of the special travelling expenses fund.

"This helped us to meet the travelling expenses of our players to and from Europe", he said. "I do not think the financial position of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association is so strong that we can afford to throw away nearly 1,000 pounds sterling, which would be our share from the travelling expenses fund."

Mr. Durai said that he was looking forward to meeting the Indian tennis players, of whom he was very proud. He would give them all the assistance in his power to make their stay in England an enjoyable one.

OOTACAMUND, May 6 (PTI).

JOCKEY SHANKER who did not strike a particularly good patch this season here so far rode three winners on the penultimate day of the meeting today. But he had the misfortune to be pulled up for a piece of riding described as reckless in the Ootacamund Cup and suspended for one day, namely, the last day of the season on May 10.

Jockey Stevens rode a double and among trainers Lt.-Col. Kerr and Haji did well with a double each.

The Ootacamund Cup was won by Gleaming who had to withstand an objection by the rider of the second placed before retaining the prize.

The other cup race the Madras Race Club Cup was won in a facile manner by Amal Al Shabab. Shanker rode this winner and Tyrrell was associated with Gleaming's success.

Following are the results of fifth day's races, Ootacamund meeting held this afternoon:

THE CAUVERY PLATE (Div. II)

—Dist. 7 Furlongs.
KALYAN (Mr. G. Narasimhan) 8-10
Shankar 1. HAPPINESS (Mr. and Mrs. K. Mohd. Hassan) 8-5, Raut 2.
ORACLE (Mrs. C. N. Reed) 7-12, Tyrrell 3. ROYAL GAMBLER (Mrs. S. Seethal Acri) 8-7, McQuade 4.
All five ran.

Won by 1 1/2, 2-1/2 ls., and 3 ls.
Time: 1 min. 37 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for Win, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for Places.

Winner trained by Haji.
Favourite: Happiness.

Betting: Evens Happiness, 3/1 Kalyan. Longer odds the rest.

THE BHAVANI PLATE—Dist. 6 1/2 Furlongs.

KHALAF AL HAWA (Mr. Maroof Farah) 7-13, Stevens 1. MARS (Mr. S. Azeemuddin) 8-13, W. Tyrrell 2.
RABIE AL KHAIR (Mr. C. Tharani Singh) 9-3, F. K. Black 3. KHALIAD ZOBABE (Messrs. A. Karuppan Chettiar and K. Narayan Chettiar) 7-4, Raut 4.

Not run: Thamir Majid.

Won by: 1/2 1, 3/4 1 and 1 1/4 1.

Time: 1 min. 30 3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 95 for Win. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6 for Places.

Winner trained by: Sayegh.

Favourite: Rabie Al Khair.

Betting: Evens Rabie al Khair, 5/1 Mars and Tamadhir. Longer odds the rest.

THE COIMBATORE PLATE—Dist. 6 1/2 Furlongs.

JUDILU (Mr. J. F. Jameson) 7-11, Shankar 1. PRINCESS PADMA (Mrs. S. Seethalchi) 7-9, Stevens 2. KING'S DREAM (Dr. R. A. Gibson) 8-4, Raut 3. KURLESHWARI (Rao Sahib G. R. Kofli and D. B. Bhilare) 9-4, Mullsingh 4.

All six ran.

Won by: 2 1/2, 4 ls. and 2-1/2 ls.
Time: 2 min. 18-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 40 for Win, Rs. 17 and Rs. 8 for Places.

Winner trained by: Lt.-Col. Kerr.

Favourite: Lily Of The Valley.

Betting:—5/4 Lily Of The Valley, 5/2 against Zedal. Longer odds the rest.

THE CAUVERY PLATE (Div. I)—Dist. 6 1/2 Furlongs.

FAVOURITE (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 8-3, Stevens 1. DEVI DAYAL (Mr. M. H. Khan) 7-4, Raut 2. ZEENA (Mr. James Mann) 8-6, W. Tyrrell 3. WELL DEALT (Mr. P. J. Sayegh) 8-10, F. K. Black 4.

Not run: Yankee Doodle and Rubayat.

Won by: 3/4 1, 1 1 and short head.
Time: 1 min. 34-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 for Win. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 17-8 for Places.

Winner trained by: Irani.

Favourite: Grey Chance and Favourite.

Betting: 2-1 Favourite, Grey Chance, 4/1 Well Dealt. Longer odds the rest.

PASTAKIA CUP FINAL

Wellington S.C. Skittled Out For Only 65 Runs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parsee Cyclists Sports Club skittled out the Wellington Cricket Club for a paltry score of 65 runs in their first innings in the fight-to-a-finish final of the Framroze Pastakia Cup Cricket Tournament for Juniors; and scored 32 runs for the loss of one wicket on the first day on their home ground at Azad Maidan.

Making the first use of the wicket the Wellington Cricket Club were all out for a small total.

For the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club H. Dadachanji and J. Doctor bowled magnificently and captured 4 and 5 wickets for 18 and 19 runs respectively. The former bowled 12 overs of which 4 were maidens and the latter bowled 11 overs among them 3 maidens.

Going in to bat the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club started disastrously and lost their first wicket with the score of only 2 runs on the board. The unbroken second wicket partnership between J. Mehta and H. Dadachanji realised so far 30 runs; and both of them remained unbeaten with 17 and 13 runs respectively.

The match will be continued tomorrow starting at 10-30 a.m.

The complete scores were as under:

WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB (FIRST INNINGS):—N. M. Billimoria c R. Irani b H. Dadachanji 3, P. P. Patel b D. Mody 0, Z. N. Gobhai b J. Doctor 8, S. L. Shroff lbw H. Dadachanji 0, A. J. Rutnagar st. K. Printer b J. Doctor 5, F. P. Gandhi b H. Dadachanji 2, H. D. Korkhoo (Captain) lbw J. Doctor 1, S. B. Wadia c S. Doctor b J. Doctor 12, B. E. Mistry b H. Dadachanji 13, P. F. Pavri c R. Irani b J. Doctor 2, N. A. Sanjana not-out 4, Extras 15, TOTAL: 65.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/5: 2/7; 3/7: 4/13; 5/17; 6/20; 7/22; 8/56; 9/58; 10/65.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—D. Mody 4-0-12-1; H. Dadachanji 12-4-18-4; J. Doctor 11-3-19-5; R. Irani 1-0-1-0.

PARSEE CYCLISTS SPORTS CLUB (FIRST INNINGS):—J. Mehta batting 17, J. Meheromji lbw N. M. Billimoria 1, H. Dadachanji batting 13, D. Mody (Captain), N. Contactor, S. Doctor, R. Irani, N. Postmaster, J. Doctor, F. Shroff, K. Printer to bat, Extras 1, TOTAL: 32 for the loss of one wicket.

FALL OF WICKET:—1/2.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—A. J. Rutnagar 6-1-11-0; N. M. Billimoria 3-1-2-1; S. L. Shroff 2-0-4-0; P. F. Pavri 3-1-6-0; B. E. Mistry 3-0-8-0.

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

Ten Teams Included In This Section

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second division of the Harwood Football League is due to commence on May 15 at Parel and ten teams have entered.

The following are the teams: Dockyard "A", City "A", General Motors, Tata Sports Club, Rainbow, Indian Gymkhana, Indian Navy, Happy Friends, I.C.L. "B" Goans "B".

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, May 6.
Previous closing 31.15
Today's opening 31.20
Difference +.05
Today's closing 31.50
Difference +.35

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 6.
Rs. a. p.
Silver forward 186 1 0
Gold forward 118 11 0
Silver Bullion 189 4 0
Silver Mint 189 8 0
Gold ready 120 0 0
Sovereign 77 4 0

NEW YORK, May 6.

Opening Stock Exchange prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 31 1/2,
General Motor 85, U. S. Steel Common 32 1/4, Ditto Preference unquoted

FRANK WORRELL'S MASTERLY 85

Rain Curtails Play In W. Indies Opening Match

WORCESTER, May 6. (PTI-Reuters).

RAIN seriously curtailed play here today, but every one of the seven thousand spectators must have felt thoroughly pleased to see the opening day of the West Indies first class programme against Worcestershire.

During the three hours in which cricket was possible before tea the West Indies star players provided a feast of batsmanship completely in keeping with the reputations which preceded them and scored 197 for four wickets before play ended for the day.

Most of the visitors attacked the bowling from the start. They used their feet freely to go forward to the slow bowlers and without being reckless sought to dictate the tactics of the game.

Frank Worrell was outstanding. He made 85, including 12 fours in two hours in a faultless innings in spite of poor light.

The West Indies won the toss and decided to bat first against Worcestershire in the opening first class match of their tour here today.

The pitch had been wholly protected from steady rain early this morning, but although the weather was cold and cheerless there was an attendance of more than 3,000 when play started.

Rae and Stollmeyer, opening the innings, were never comfortable against Reg Perks, who made the ball swing late in the heavy atmosphere, and with only 13 runs scored Stollmeyer was caught.

Worrell was uncertain at the start but soon overcame his indecision and began to score well.

At 52, Rae snickered a catch to the wicketkeeper, but Worrell reached his 50 in an hour with his seventh four and at lunch was undefeated with 71. Weekes, who had started slowly, was then 25.

Worrell and Weekes continued to bat steadily after lunch and the pair added 95 runs in 73 minutes for the third wicket before Worrell having reached 85, including 12 fours, in two hours faultless batting was out to a smart catch behind the wicket.

A third catch at the wicket off Jenkins disposed of Weekes at 172. He hit one six and seven fours in his 54 made in about 85 minutes.

Walcott scored freely and with young Trestrail took the score to 197 in just under three hours when rain stopped play and tea was taken.

No further play was possible with the West Indies having scored 197 for four wickets.

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

A. Rae c Yarnold b Jenkins 9
J. Stollmeyer c Kenyon b Perles 8
F. Worrell c Yarnold b Jenkins 83
E. Weekes c Yarnold b Jenkins 54
C. Walcott not out 28
K. Trestrail not out 11
Extras 2

TOTAL (for 4 wks) 197

UNBEATEN 230 BY SIMPSON

County Cricket In England

LONDON, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): Cricket close of play scores.

At Manchester: Lancashire vs Leicestershire. No further play today owing to rain. Leicestershire 27 for two.

At Gloucester: Gloucestershire vs Warwickshire. Rain restricted play after tea. Warwickshire 165, Gloucestershire 39 for no wicket.

At Peterborough: Northamptonshire vs Surrey. Play was restricted owing to rain. Northampton 49 for two.

At Swansea: Glamorgan vs Nottinghamshire: Nottinghamshire 352 (Simpson not out 230). Glamorgan: Six for no wicket.

At Taunton: Somerset vs Sussex: Sussex 371 for seven (Cox not out 122, James Langridge 57).

URGENT CALL: U Ba Swe Nu, General Secretary of the Burmese Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, will go to London next week in answer to an urgent summons from Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, now in Geneva on his way to London. The reasons are not yet known.

MELBOURNE, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): Mervyn Wood, Olympic and British Empire Games sculling champion, had only one foot to spare in beating Ron Rawlins to win his sixth successive Australian title here today.

Wood's time for the two and a half miles was 15 minutes 30.2 seconds.

Khatau Mills In Strong Position

TEXTILE SHIELD CRICKET FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhanraj Mills Sports Club batting first in their fight-to-a-finish final of the Textile Association Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament, against Khatau Mills Sports Club scored 96 runs in their first venture. At the close of play Khatau Mills Sports Club had collected 124 runs for the loss of their three wickets on the Zoroastrian Ground at the Dadar Parsee Colony.

Making the first use of the wicket Dhanraj Mills Sports Club were skittled out for only 96 runs in their first knock by Khatau. C. M. Koli, D. T. Thakur, and V. Ghadi batted well and contributed an unbeaten 28, 18 and 15 runs respectively.

A. Creado and K. R. Pangri bowled exceptionally well for Khatau Mills Sports Club and bagged 4 and 3 wickets for 37 and 39 runs respectively.

Going in to bat Khatau Mills Sports Club had collected 124 runs for the loss of their 3 wickets at the close of play. G. Sayeed, Demothe, V. B. Bagwe and A. Creado batted well and contributed 36, 30 and unbeaten 30 and not out 17 runs respectively.

The match will be continued tomorrow.

The complete scores were;

DHANRAJ MILLS SPORTS CLUB (First Innings): V. B. Achrekar lbw A. Creado 3, E. G. Thakur b A. Creado 4, P. V. Shirsekar c Demothe b K. R. Pangri 4, D. P. Shaham b A. Creado 4, S. Bhikaji b K. R. Pangri 5, C. M. Koli not out 28, D. T. Thakur run out 18, G. S. Gulekar b A. Creado 0, Vasudeo Ghadi run out 15, G. Manjrekar c Jukar b Chavan 9, V. Patel b K. R. Pangri 0, Extras 6, TOTAL: 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: K. R. Pangri 22.5-1-39-3; A. Creado 16-0-37-4; B. Sawant 5-2-7-0; B. Chavan 2-0-7-1.

KHATAU MILLS SPORTS CLUB (First Innings): G. Sayeed c and b Bhikaji 36, Demothe b Bhikar 30, B. B. Sawant b V. Ghadi 10, V. B. Bagwe batting 30, A. Creado batting 17, K. R. Pangri, N. D. G. Rao b B. Chavan, M. Mistry, Jukar, and R. B. Abraham to bat, Extras 11, TOTAL: 124 for 3 wks.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V. Ghadi 12-2-32-1, G. S. Gulekar 3-0-17-0; D. T. Thakur 6-0-17-0; C. M. Koli 4-0-13-0; S. Bhikaji 13-0-34-2.

Heron Bridge Wins Chester Cup

CHESTER, May 6, (PTI-Reuters): Mr. J. S. Davies Heron Bridge won the Chester Cup, run over two miles two furlongs 77 yards here this afternoon. Lord Allendale's Father Thames was second and Mr. D. Simon's Apple Honey third. Fifteen ran.

Betting: Eleven to Two favourite Heron Bridge Six to One Father Thames, 25 to one Apple Honey. Won by one and a half lengths with four lengths between second and third.

N. McIntosh rode Apple Honey otherwise runners identical with probabilities.

Myvop Club In Final Of Madras Hockey Tourney

MADRAS, May 6.

Myvop Club from Bangalore defeated the Nungambakkam Youngsters of Madras by two goals to one in the second replayed semifinal of the Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament here today. They will meet Sappers and Miners Bangalore in the final tomorrow. —PTI.

RATHOD CAPTURES 7 WKTS. FOR 62 RUNS

Bhagat C.C. Out For 16 In Mahyavanshi Shield

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhagat Cricket Club, in the final of the Mahyavanshi Shield Cricket Tournament against Central Cricket Club, scored 162 runs in their first innings, while the latter had collected 72 runs for the loss of 4 wickets at the close of play today at the Cross Maidan.

Batting first Bhagat Cricket Club opened through N. R. Mevada and B. N. Bhagat. The first wicket partnership realised 45 runs when Mevada was dismissed—clean bowled—by B. R. Rathod for 38 runs. The one going batsman hit five boundaries in his 38.

Central Cricket Club gained another quick wicket. At 47 J. Sonavania was adjudged lbw to B. R. Rathod for 2. A. Pratap joined B. N. Bhagat.

The pair added 12 runs now to the total when they lost their third wicket—that of Pratap at 59 (59/36). Bhagat was then joined by K. H. Waghela—who did not stay long for he was run out after adding 12 more to the score (71-4-2).

C. Surti filled in the vacant crease. He, in partnership with Bhagat added 31 good runs for the fifth wicket after which the patient innings of Bhagat was terminated being clean bowled by B. R. Rathod for a well-earned 38 runs.

The remaining five wickets added only 60 runs more to the total and Bhagat Cricket Club were all out for 162.

B. R. Rathod—the skipper—bowled well for Central Cricket Club and captured seven wickets for 62 runs in 30 overs 10 of which were maidens.

Going in to bat Central Cricket Club started very badly losing their first wicket without a single run on board. They lost their second wicket very cheaply to (19-2-11).

At 27 Bhagat Cricket Club met with one more success—securing the third wicket that of B. V. Rathod who had made 9.

The fourth wicket took the score from 27 to 58 when B. R. Rathod was clean bowled by C. Surti for 10. The fifth wicket partnership added 14 runs more to the total when the stumps were drawn for the day. L. K. Randeri and P. J. Kantharia remained unbeaten with 35 and 5 runs respectively to their credit.

The scores were as follows:

BHAGAT CRICKET CLUB (first innings): N. R. Mevada b B. R. Rathod 38, B. N. Bhagat b B. R. Rathod 36, J. Sonavania lbw B. R. Rathod 2, A. Pratap c L. N. Athavia b B. R. Rathod 6, C. Surti b B. R. Rathod 22, P. Kosambi st. L. K. Randeri b B. R. Rathod 15, J. K. Rana st. L. K. Randeri b B. R. Rathod 8, M. Sisodia c H. Kantharia b P. G. Kantharia 9, Virsing b N. B. Athavia 11, Hirala not out 3, K. H. Waghela run-out 2, Extras 10, TOTAL 162.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/45, 2/47, 3/59, 4/71, 5/102, 6/115, 7/134, 8/147, 9/147; 10/162.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. R. Rathod 30/10/62/7; P. J. Kantharia 16-3-52-1; N. B. Athavia 16-2-9-19-1; P. P. Solanki 5-2-11/0; H. Kantharia 2/0/8/0.

CENTRAL CRICKET CLUB (first innings): P. P. Solanki b J. K. Rana 11, M. R. Rathod lbw A. Pratap 0, B. V. Rathod lbw N. R. Mevada 9, L. K. Randeri batting 35, B. R. Rathod (Captain) b C. Surti 10, P. J. Kantharia batting 5 Extras 2, TOTAL: 72 for the loss of 4 wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/0 2/19, 3/27; 4/58.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—J. K. Rana 15/5/32/1; A. Pratap 12/4/24/1, C. Surti 4/2/8/1; N. R. Mevada 6/2/6 1—Sonavania 1/1/0/0.

An emergent meeting of the Orissa Assembly Congress Party has been convened to meet at Cuttack on May 11 to elect a Leader in the place of Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab who has been appointed a Minister of the Central Cabinet. Mr. Mahatab is expected to leave for Delhi by the middle of this month.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN U.S.



Dr. Jivraj Mehta visits the exhibits of "Social Welfare in the United States" at the opening of the Social Work Exhibition Saturday evening in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The exhibition, organized by the Indian Conference of Social Work, will run till May 11 and is open each day from 3 to 7-30 p.m.; and from 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on May 7 and 13. The photograph shows Dr. Mehta, being escorted through the United States exhibits by Miss Mary Albert of the United States Information Service.

Sardar In City Today

DELHI COMMUNIQUE ON PORTFOLIOS

NEW DELHI, May 6. (UPI): Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister will leave for Bombay tomorrow morning by plane.

All Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers who were in the previous Government will hold the portfolios which they previously held, a press communique from the Cabinet secretariat announced today.

Following in the text of the press communique:

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel has been appointed Deputy Prime Minister.

All Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, who were in the previous Government, will hold the portfolios which they previously held.

The portfolios to be assigned to Shri Hare Krishna Mahabadi and Shri Kanaiyalal Maekhal Munshi will be announced on their assumption of office.

The Prime Minister will continue for the present to hold charge of the Ministry of industry and supply and the Ministry of commerce.

During the Health Ministers' absence abroad, the Communication Minister, the Hon'ble Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, will hold temporary additional charge of the Health Ministry.

Shri Charu Chandra Biswas will be the Central Minister for the purposes of the agreement signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on April 8.

Temperatures May Fall In Greater Bombay

BOMBAY, May 6. (PTI): A bulletin issued tonight by the Santacruz weather forecasting station.

The highest maximum temperatures today were Belgaum 110 degrees, Baroda 109, Dacca and Bhavnagar 107 degrees.

The minimum temperature for Bombay was 86 degrees both at Colaba and Santacruz. This is 2 degrees above normal at Colaba.

Temperatures may slightly decrease in Greater Bombay but sultry weather will continue.

INDO-PAK NEWS EXCHANGE

Delhi Meeting Decisions PLAN TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN MINORITIES ON BOTH SIDES

NEW DELHI, May 6. THE urgency of collecting and distributing information necessary to restore confidence in the minorities was stressed at the third meeting of the Information Consultative Committee of the Governments of Pakistan and India held in Parliament House today.

The meeting was attended by:

PAKISTAN
The Hon'ble Khwaja Shahabuddin, Minister for Interior and Information and Broadcasting, Leader, Pir Ali Mohammed Rashidi and Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, Representatives of the Press, Mallik Tajuddin, Alternate, Mr. S. M. Iqbal, Joint Secretary, Information and Broadcasting and Mr. Mohd. Sabir Members and Mr. Rashid Ahmad Advisor.

INDIA
The Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and

Broadcasting, Leader Shri C. R. Srinivasan and Shri Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Press representatives, Shri Durga Das Shri J. Natarajan, Alternates, Shri B. L. Sharma, Principal Information Officer and Shri P. O. Acharya, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of West Bengal, Members and Shri M. T. Chowdhury Advisor.

The Committee reviewed the measures already planned and taken by the Governments of Pakistan and India to implement the Agreement through all available media of information. It recommended that in order to ensure speedy action on parallel lines in the two countries information on the steps taken by either Government should be promptly communicated to the other and that frequent meetings of the Committee should be held. It was also decided that the next meeting of the Committee should take place in Dacca in the 2nd week of June and that members should subsequently visit a few centres in East and West Bengal.

Arrangements for liaison between the Joint Committee set up by the PNEO and AINEO and Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee were discussed. The Committee also considered problems relating to the gathering and transmission of news, facilities for correspondents and the removal of ban on newspapers.

The Committee passed the following resolution unanimously:

This meeting of the Information Consultative Committee of the Governments of Pakistan and India held in Parliament House today.

(Continued on Page 19)

DECONTROL COMES INTO PICTURE AGAIN?

India Government's Circular To State Cabinets

(From Our Correspondent)

IT is reliably learnt from well informed Congress circles here that Central Govt. has issued a circular to all Provinces asking their opinions and to report immediately on the issue of revising the entire control policy and lifting of certain controls as suggested by the Delhi conference between the Premiers of Provinces and Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees.

IMPORT CONTROL

No More Correspondence On Licenses

NEW DELHI, May 6. (UPI): It has been noticed that in spite of final decisions having been communicated to the parties concerned, representations are still being received against such decisions in respect of applications made for the licensing period July-September notification published in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India.

Such representations cannot ordinarily be expected at this stage to add any new point to those which may already have been presented since the application was first made. On the other hand, consideration of such correspondence can only have the effect of diverting the attention of the licensing staff from the current licensing work, with consequent delay in the issue of licences for the period.

It was therefore been concluded that the correspondence of this nature will be entertained unless it takes the form of a reply to a specific enquiry made by the Chief Controller of Imports, or by one of his officers, and is received by the 15th May 1950 or within fifteen days of the issue of the enquiry, which ever is later. The decision will also apply to correspondence of the above nature already received since 15th April 1950, and no such correspondence will be attended to, unless it forms a reply to a specific enquiry made by one of the officers of the import trade control.

GROW MORE COTTON

Bombay Governments New Order

BOMBAY, May 6. (PTI): The Government of Bombay has cancelled the orders, issued in 1942 in furtherance of the "grow more cotton" campaign, banning the growth of cotton in canal areas, and has directed that cotton of the long staple variety (Jarilla or Co. 4) should be permitted to be grown on the canals and tanks.

The executive engineers concerned have been asked to take immediate action to give effect to these orders by inviting applications, by selecting the areas suitable for cotton growing and to issue pre-seasonal watering to cotton from about May 15 onwards.

The agricultural department has also been directed to arrange the supply of cotton seed and manure to the agriculturists, whose applications are sanctioned by the irrigation department.

The Government has also decided to permit growing of cotton, sugar-cane and cash crops with the help of "baraz" flow and lift irrigation.

DAY'S BALANCE-SHEET

CALCUTTA, May 6. (PTI):

Six thousand thirty-four Hindus left for East Bengal during the last 24 hours, according to official statistics. During the same period 2,035 Muslims returned to West Bengal.

About 9,544 Hindus arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan yesterday as against 3,702 Muslims leaving West Bengal for East Bengal.

NO LIFTING OF CONTROLS

Dinker Desai's Charge Against Merchants

BROACH, May 6. (PTI): Mr. Dinkar Desai, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, said here today that Government would not consider lifting of food controls unless they were cent per cent sure that the step would not mean starvation and penny to any section of the public.

Mr. Desai was declaring open the "waste no and save more food" exhibition organised by the Bombay Sena-kar Mandal.

To those who held that decontrol would bring down prices to normalcy, the Minister cited the instance of oil and medicines like penicillin where despite availability of raw material and stock merchants tended to profiteer. "In the case of cloth," Mr. Desai said Government offered to millers to take over and in a way work the people obtained required quantity of cloth. But they refused to do so at a reasonable profit. To-day there has been blackmarketing by wholesalers as well as retailers. Because the demand from the public has been small, Government have not interfered. But the moment the people suffered, Government will intervene and see that all cloth is sold through co-operative societies only.

ON FIRST LEG OF FLIGHT TO MOSCOW

GENEVA, May 6. (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Tatyana Kiseleva, General of the United Nations, arrived here by air today from Amsterdam. Mr. Lie is expected to leave Geneva by air on Wednesday on the first leg of his journey to Moscow.

DE-FREEZING COTTON SEED

Bombay Minister's Term To Dealers

BROACH, May 6. (PTI): The Government of Bombay will de-freeze cotton seed in the State provided seed traders and ginners ratify an agreement reached today between representatives of the trade and Mr. Dinkar Desai, Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister, understood here.

Cotton seed has been frozen by the Government for several days ago. The Government has decided to de-freeze it and allow seed traders and ginners to sell it at market prices.

The Government has also decided to permit growing of cotton, sugar-cane and cash crops with the help of "baraz" flow and lift irrigation.

HELICOPTERS FOR B. I. FAIR VISITORS

LONDON, May 6. (PTI-Reuters): Britain's first passenger helicopter service will span the 100 miles between the two sections of the British Industries Fair which open simultaneously in London and Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Westland Sikorsky helicopters will operate a shuttle service between the two sections of the Fair, 100 miles apart.

INDIA STANDS ON CROSS-ROAD

Katju's Plea To Bengal To Give Lead To Country

CALCUTTA, May 6. (PTI): Dr. Kaushik Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, in a broadcast talk here tonight on the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, said that India was on the cross-roads of history and on the action of her people would depend the course of events for generations and even centuries to come.

In spite of "the recent calamitous developments" Dr. Katju called upon the people of Bengal "who were always at the vanguard of the long-way, battle for freedom" to stand the test of time and show to the world at large that they were prepared in their own power to do their utmost to forget the past and open a new chapter which would bring peace and happiness to the common people all over India and Pakistan.

"If we in Bengal" he said "win peace and security with honour here and lay a lasting foundation for cordial and healthy human relations between the two communities, that might well mean the opening of a new earth and a new heaven to many millions in the Punjab and other parts of India, who have suffered and paid the price in suffering so that India might achieve freedom."

MUNSHIS FOR BOMBAY

LONDON, May 6. (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, who is a Minister in the new Indian Cabinet, and Mrs. Munshi arrived here from New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Munshi will be leaving London by Air India International on Tuesday May 8, reaching Bombay on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Munshi will proceed by the first plane on Thursday to Delhi.

Last Snake Catch Proves Fatal

NOWGAON (Assam), May 6.

While giving a display of his collection of rare snakes, in the local market place recently a snake-charmer was bitten on a new catch and died soon after. The "veteran"—who had captured 97 species of snakes during his life time—used to send his catches to Calcutta. His last catch was a sixteen-foot King Cobra.

KID AMIDST CHILDREN'S BOOKS



Guests at "The Children's Hour", a party given by the United States Information Service in the USIS Library Saturday afternoon look at some of the large USIS collection of children's books which are available on loan. The party, for children from 3 to 6 years old, will be followed by another on Wednesday, May 10, for those between eleven and fifteen years old, and a third get-together on Saturday, May 13, for those between seven and ten year-olds.

Seminars For Gandhian World Peace Plan

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNESCO'S 1951 PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, May 6. THE Executive Board of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO which met in New Delhi this morning considered the draft programme of UNESCO for the year 1951 with a view to guide the Indian delegation to the meeting of the General Conference at Florence in the 3rd week of this month.

The members present in the meeting included Dr. Iara Chaudhury, Education Secretary (Chairman), Shri Devdas Gandhi, Managing Editor, Hindustan Times, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Prof. N. K. Sridhar and Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Secretary of the Indian National Commission.

The Board expressed its views on various items of the programme and decided which of these should be specially emphasised by the Indian delegation. These are—the social education programme with special reference to the work of the universities as regards research on social education problems; exchange of scientific information, personnel and material; strengthening of the UNESCO Field Science Co-operation Office in Delhi and the study of social conditions.

The Board also considered the question of providing an adequate Secretariat for the Indian National Commission and recommended that sufficient funds should be provided for this purpose so that there would be an agency to watch the implementation of the decisions of the National Commission. It was decided that the next meeting of the Indian National Commission should be called in Delhi during the next winter.

The Board also resolved that a brochure giving information regarding United Nations and its specialised agencies should be prepared by the Education Ministry for circulation to universities and States with a view to imparting this information to students in high schools and colleges. The Education Ministry was asked to request universities to encourage the formation of U.N. associations and centres wherein the students would be made familiar with the work of U.N. agencies specially UNESCO and its problems.

Regarding the proposals to formulate a Gandhian World Peace Plan in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Indian National Commission at its first session held in April, 1948 the Board noted the difficulties encountered in the preparation of the plan so far and recommended that UNESCO may be approached by the Government of India to transfer an international seminar in India where thinkers from all countries together

U. P. CAN'T SPARE PANT

Deputation To Nehru

NEW DELHI, May 6. (PTI): A deputation of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Party today waiting at Prime Minister Pandit Nehru's apartment to persuade him to spare U.P. of the services of Pandit Pant, their Premier, who had been asked to join the Central Government.

The deputation arrived here this morning in pursuance of the resolution passed at an emergency meeting of the party, requesting Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel "not to deprive U.P. of the leadership of Pandit Pant".

Among the members of the delegation were Shri Mohammad Ibrahim, Communication Minister and Deputy leader of the Party, Mr. Sampurnanand, Education and Finance Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Police Minister and Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.

The Prime Minister and gave a patient hearing to the deputationists is understood to have given no assurance so far to them in this connection.

Mr. Purshotam Das, London, Speaker of the U.P. Legislative Assembly, who was to lead the deputation, could not join due to some important work.

The deputation left for Lucknow in the evening.

Pakistan To Welcome Hindus And Sikhs?

NEW DELHI, May 6. (PTI): "Our ultimate aim is to welcome you back to your original homes in Pakistan," Maulana Akhtar Ali, a leading member of the Indian Delegation to the recent Indo-Pak editors conference, told a gathering of Hindu and Sikh journalists at a reception in New Delhi this evening.

Following the partition of India, he said, were gone. Under the leadership of Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan a new era of mutual trust and cooperation had been inaugurated. Maulana Akhtar Ali particularly emphasised the bonds of friendship between the Sikhs and Muslims, despite all the ghastly incidents which

DR. HARDIKAR IN CITY

Diamond Jubilee Today

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. N. S. Hardikar, founder of the Congress Seva Dal, the premier Congress volunteer organisation in India, arrived in Bombay from Hubli this morning by the Deccan Queen.

Dr. Hardikar was received at the station by Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and other members of the BPC.

Dr. Hardikar has arrived in Bombay in connection with his diamond jubilee celebration which commences tomorrow.

DR. HARDIKAR JUBILEE SOUVENIR

DR. HARDIKAR DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR, Published by The Dr. Hardikar Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committee, Congress House, Bombay 4, Rs. 3/12.

To be presented today to Dr. N. S. Hardikar at the public meeting at the C. J. Hall on the occasion of his 61st birthday is brought out a hundred-page Crown Quarto volume packed with messages and articles from the President of the Indian Republic, the Prime Minister of India, and several Governors and States Ministers and colleagues and friends and admirers. The brochure is profusely illustrated with pictures of the varied activities of Dr. Hardikar since the early days of his public activity, right through his American sojourn till the present day. The Associated Advertisers and Printers have done a fine job on art paper with an attractive cover in gold and red and in time for the jubilee day looking to the late dates of many of the important messages and articles received for the brochure.

The tributes come from all classes who participated in the fight for freedom along with Dr. Hardikar for more than a quarter of a century and all of them have been unstinting in their appreciation of Dr. Hardikar's work not merely in the building up of the Congress Seva Dal but in other fields of national activities in which Dr. Hardikar has all along been taking keen interest, including the advancement of women in various fields to which he has contributed his mite of encouragement and help.

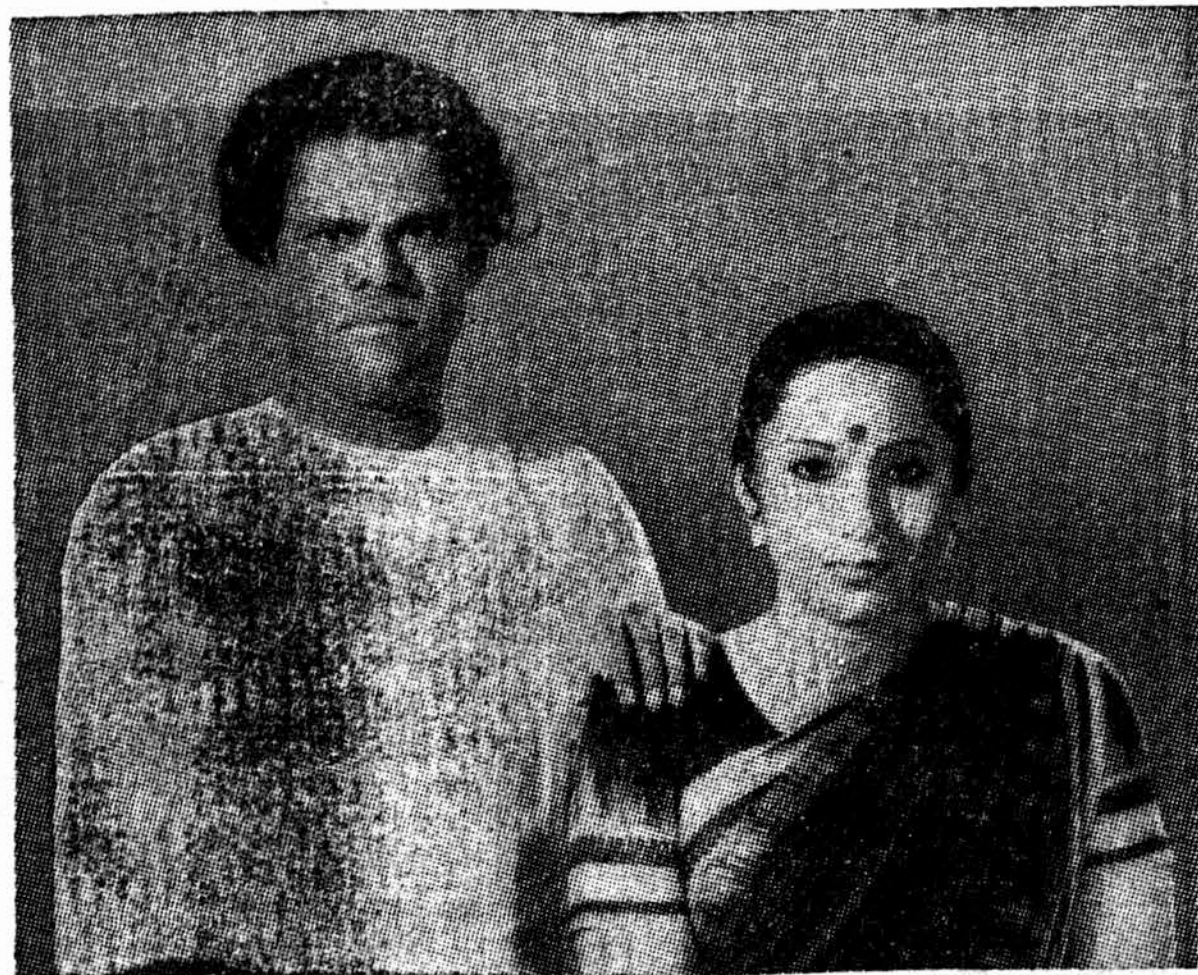
But it is more interesting to observe that interspersed among these are whole-hearted blessings and high appreciation from some of the elders of the Congress, who when, before the achievement of freedom, the Seva Dal was a (non-violently) fighting organisation did not look with grace at it and never gave a word of encouragement to Dr. Hardikar, though, because he was working under and for the Congress, they were reluctantly forced to utilise the services of the Seva Dal in the various Congress activities throughout the length and breadth of India. Of course the contributors include several friends and admirers who are not necessarily from the Congress fold. That is why the volume, which the Dr. Hardikar Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee of which His Worship Mr. S. K. Patil, the Mayor of Bombay, is the chairman, deserves special congratulations.

Sanskrit Poem

SHRI SWANANTANTRA BHARAT VIJAYA DHWAJA VILAS: By Swami Nilakantha of Hooli Math, Savdatti, Dt. Belgam.

On the occasion of Dr. Hardikar's Diamond Jubilee, Swami Nilakantha (Shivacharya) of Hooli Math, Savdatti, has written a short poem in Sanskrit on the "Triumphant Flag" of Free India and dedicated it to Dr. Hardikar. In 32 stanzas rendered in various metres the author has traced the fight for the prestige of the National flag under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, depicting the role played by most of the prominent leaders in the fight for freedom. In an appendix comprising of seven verses the Swami has suggested the proper attitude in which all-round uplift of the country—Sarvodaya—should be attempted and achieved.

B. G. L.
EASTERN DEFENCE MINISTERS
PRAGUE, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): All Defence Ministers of Eastern European countries or their deputies are in Prague, the official news agency Ceteka announced today for tomorrow's celebration of the fifth anniversary of Prague Liberation by the Red Army.



N. S. Krishnan, well-known South Indian Comedian and his partner Smt. T. A. Mathuram who are giving performances in aid of Bombay Tamil Sangham.

ACE COMEDIAN OF SOUTH TO VISIT BOMBAY

Performances In Aid Of Tamil Sangham

THE Indian Screen has been unfortunate in its comedians. Clownish antics and near-obscene remarks have often been dished out as humour by these performers who copy the mannerisms, but fail to reproduce the wit of their foreign confreres. There have, however been honourable exceptions, and among them is N. S. Krishnan who has brought to the screen humour rich in its freshness and universal in its appeal.

Like all true humour, Krishnan's is woven into the fabric of South Indian life and it is difficult to translate it into any other language. It is unsophisticated, but not crude; it indulges in a gentle tilt at many of our social foibles, but it is never offensive; it has a moral appeal, but it is never patronising. Of its popularity, much need not be said; N. S. Krishnan and the inevitable T. A. Mathuram, his partner in life and art, have made their appearance in more than 70 Tamil pictures! At one time, no producer would think of making a picture without this pair, for their appearance made even a mediocre picture a paying proposition at the box office.

First Hit

N. S. Krishnan comes from a family of poor means and circumstances made him choose a career and seek a job at a time when others would have been in schools. Of regular, scholastic education he had practically none, and though his mother-tongue was Tamil, the exigencies of the situation made him study Malayalam—which, however, he exploited to roaring advantage in one of his pictures! He gravitated towards the stage and performed in minor companies. Fortune smiled on him, for a film company undertook to produce a play framed out of a popular novel "Menaka", and Krishnan along with other members of the troupe which had been regularly enacting it, were engaged to appear in the picture. It was a hit, and Krishnan came out with flying colours.

From then on, Krishnan never looked back and though other members of the troupe returned to the stage, he stuck to films. Today he is one of the main-stays of the South Indian film world, and he has appeared in full length roles giving sparkling performances and maintaining interest by his scintillating wit.

There was an unfortunate interlude in Krishnan's life when he was implicated in the murder of a notorious gutter-writer. Though he was forced to spend some time in prison, he was ultimately pronounced innocent and honourably acquitted. Lesser men might have wilted under the blow, but Krishnan's sense of humour made him laugh at his own misfortunes, and he has used the incident to capital advantage in one of his pictures where he enthralled the audience with a song about his jail experience.

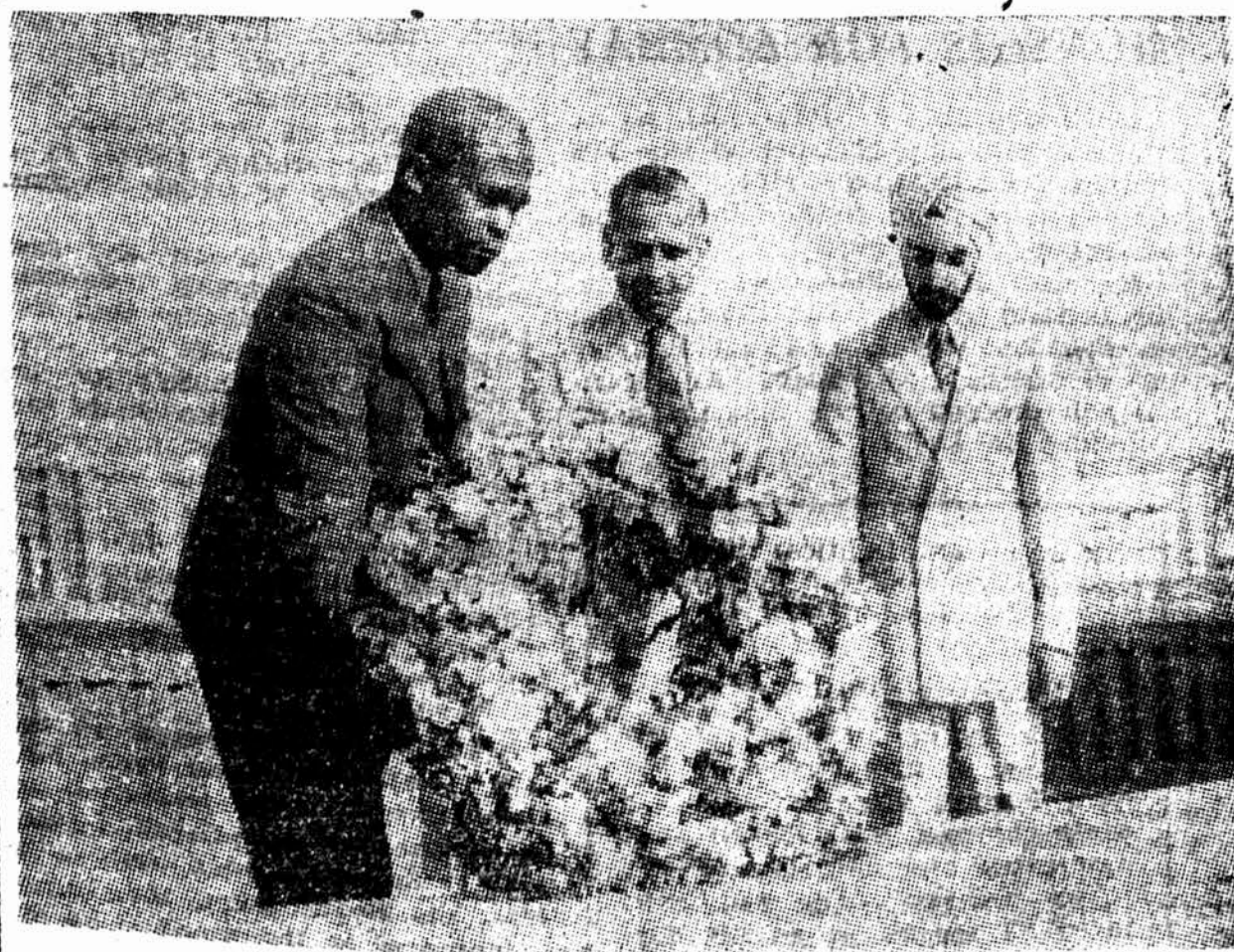
A conscientious artist, N. S. Krishnan is alive to the needs of the country, and evidently believes that art has a purpose in life, though essentially, he is an entertainer par excellence.

Krishnan has used his undoubted talents time and again for worthy causes which need encouragement. He has built at his own cost, running to nearly half a lakh, a memorial to the Mahatma at the place of his birth.

In Aid Of Tamil Sangham

N. S. Krishnan and his party will be in Bombay soon, to lend a hand to a band of youngsters who have been struggling valiantly to cater to the cultural needs of Tamilians in Bombay. The Bombay Tamil Sangham has been running a free reading room and a circulating library, used by thousands every month. They are also celebrating the many "Days" which are often the only occasions for a social mingling of people who are forced in their daily lives to fight against the clock, with no time to think about social or cultural matters. But the Sangham has been hampered by the lack of a suitable building, and they have now launched a drive to construct one of their own. N. S. Krishnan and his party have generously responded to their appeal and the Sangham is hopeful that Tamilians will have some first class entertainment and at the same time help a very worthy cause. Remember this is not a profit-making occasion; it is purely a collection for fulfilling a very urgent need, and the benefits will go wholly to the community.

On Saturday, May 13 Krishnan will give a recital of the celebrated "Bow-Song", using the medium of an old art, for giving a purposeful theme for our times—the Life of the Mahatma; in addition, there will be his famous "Kindanar"; on Sunday, 14, Krishnan and his party will stage one of his more memorable play, "Lost Love", which has entertained lakhs in the South.



Mr. Godwin Lwanika (left), a prominent African leader and the President of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, who is on his visit to India, placed a wreath on the sacred samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat.

ACHESON FOR EUROPE

To Rally Forces To Meet World Challenge Of Reds

WASHINGTON, May 6, (PTI-Reuters): The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, leaving for Europe today, called on the nations of the West to rally their forces with the "utmost vigour" to meet the global challenge of Communism.

The statement was given out by the State Department before Mr. Acheson left. The aim was to emphasise his hopes of increasing Western unity in the London diplomatic conference of the next two weeks.

Mr. Acheson was due to reach Paris tomorrow morning for talks with French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and to continue to London on Tuesday.

"The forthcoming meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council will be the first in which the twelve Foreigner Ministers will engage in full substantive discussion of the political, economic and military problems involved in attaining the objectives of the treaty.

"I am also taking the opportunity to meet with M. Schuman and Mr. Bevin as I have done several times in the past year, on Major problems of common interest.

"The principal difference between the two meetings will be that the Council will deal with problems of the North Atlantic area and the meeting with M. Schuman and Mr. Bevin will deal with problems of common concern in all parts of the world.

BIPARTISAN BASIS

"Preparation for these meetings has been on a strictly bipartisan basis. I am much encouraged by the talks I have had with both republican and Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives and by the constructive suggestions I have had from them.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Cooper have given invaluable assistance in preparing for the talks and Mr. Cooper will assist me in them."

Mr. John Foster Dulles and Mr. Sherman Cooper, both leading Republicans, were recently appointed special consultants to the Secretary of State.

Pak Police Fire On Indian Nationals

MALDA, May 6 (UPI). Pakistan border police are reported to have opened fire on Indian Union citizens living in the Pasbari side of the Malda District on May 4 at about 10 a.m.

Two Indian citizens are stated to have been severely injured.

QUAKE IN ITALIAN TOWN

REGIO (Emilia), May 6 (PTI-Reuters): People ran into the streets in their night clothes just before dawn today as three successive earthquakes shook this north Italian town setting the church bells ringing. No damage or injuries were reported.

LIAQUAT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 6 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan arrived in New York by train from Washington today.

ROLE OF WOMEN POLICE

Home Minister Inspects Parade

BOMBAY, Saturday. The useful role that Women Police can play in the work of the Police Force was explained by Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue at the Women Police parade held this evening at Naigaum Police Headquarters.

The Bombay Police Force has a special reputation throughout the country and it is our effort to make it an ideal Police Force. The Women's section of the Police Force can offer its own contribution in achieving this ideal, added the Minister.

The Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, other Police officers and others were present. About 72 women police constables and 3 women sub-inspectors took part in the parade.

It will be recalled that this section of the women police was started in 1947.

The Minister inspected the parade and then took the salute as the party marched past.

TRAINING FOR WOMEN POLICE

Stressing the need of training imparted to women police, Shri Morarji Desai said that full police training was necessary for them to make them physically and mentally fit and alert to discharge their duties. He advised them to continue receiving training and experience its benefits. He expressed satisfaction at the parade but told them that after sometime, he would inspect such a parade again with a very short previous notice.

DRESS OF WOMEN POLICE

Referring to the dress of the Women Police, Shri Desai told them that the particular type of dress worn by them was necessary for them to enable them to discharge their duties smartly and efficiently as well as to ensure proper appearance for them as women police.

After the parade was over, the Minister talked to the women police Sub-Inspectors and inspected the arms borne by them.

POLICE WELFARE CENTRE

He then visited the Police Welfare Centre situated in the compound of the Naigaum Police Headquarters and found himself interested in the welfare work done there. He saw the various articles prepared by the members of the police force and talked to the workers of the Centre.

Before leaving the Naigaum Police Headquarters, the Minister briefly discussed with the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police some items of amenities to the Police.

PLEA FOR CLEANER CITY

Mayor's Message To Citizens

BOMBAY, Saturday.

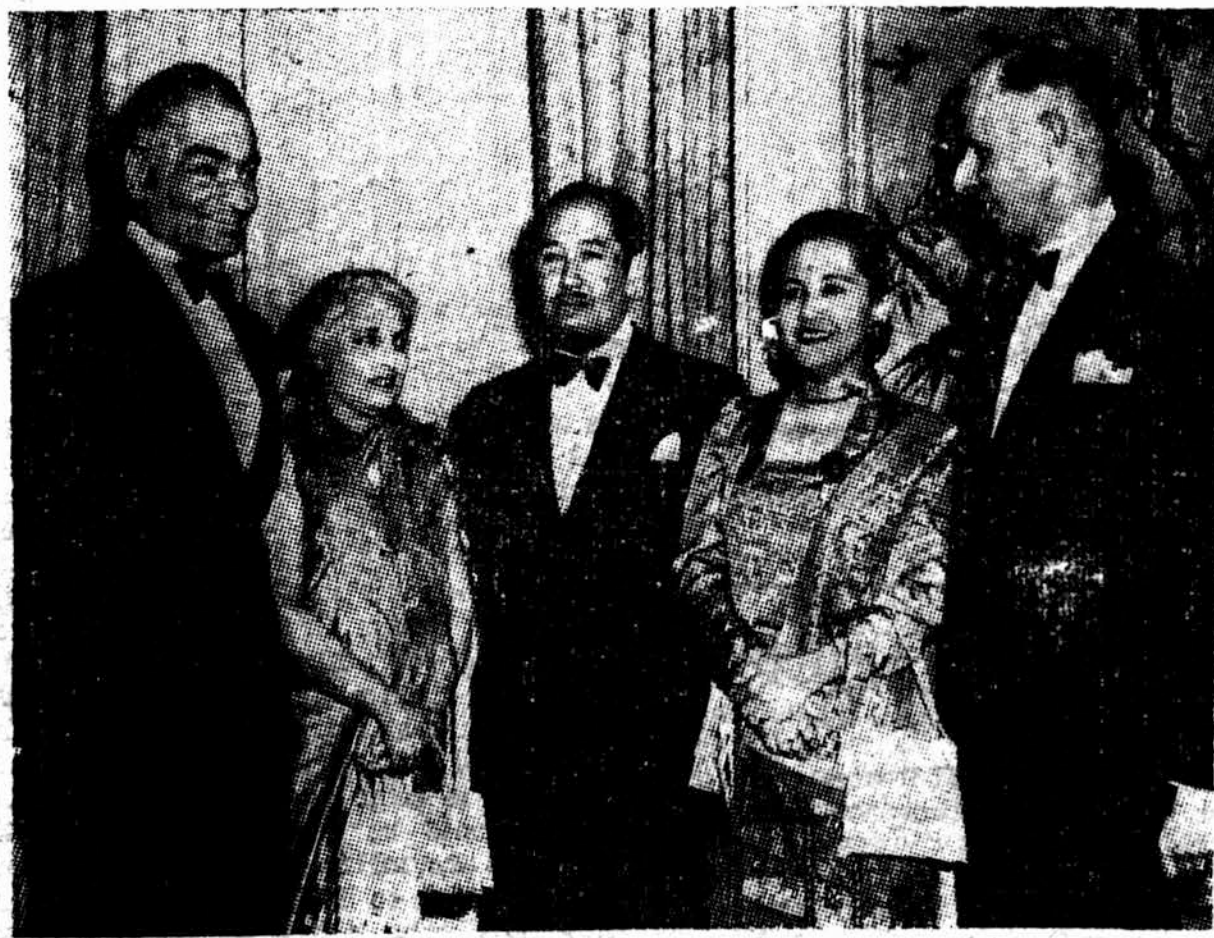
Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, said at a reception held this evening in his honour prior to his departure for the U.S.A., that severe measures should be taken against those citizens who committed nuisance on the streets and in public.

People seem to believe, the Mayor added, that with the achievement of independence they had the inherent right to do as they please and commit acts which were deleterious to public health and sanitation, such as spitting betel juice on the streets and painting walls deep red. If it was not possible to inculcate civic consciousness and healthy habits by education, it should be done by compulsion. It was necessary for every citizen to take a pride in the city, and to endeavour to keep it clean. All acts, the Mayor concluded, which were derogatory to cleanliness and hygiene should be sternly put down.

Mr. B. A. Dalal, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, who gave the party in honour of the Mayor said that Mr. Patil had played a leading part in the social and political life of the country. It was due to his efforts that the Greater Bombay Scheme the Tansa-cum-Vaitarna Scheme and the taking over of the B.E.S.T. Company by the Corporation were brought about.

ARRESTED: Four Muslims were arrested at Silchar for possession of some helmets, armours etc. They were produced before the Additional District Magistrate who remanded them to custody, pending further enquiry.

INDONESIAN ENVOY TO U. S. HONOURED



Many prominent persons attended the dinner in honour of Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, first Indonesian Ambassador to U.S., held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The picture shows (l to r) Sir J. J. Singh, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit; Dr. and Mrs. Sastroamidjojo and E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Ambassador to U.S.

Did Shiva Adopt Strip-Tease Tactics For Dance Victory?

HIGHLIGHTS OF UDAY SHANKAR'S SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR

By K. A. Chidambaram

Fresh with laurels from the American trip, Uday Shankar and party opened their dance season at the Excelsior on Friday. The repertoire consisted mostly of items stylised by Shankar and already shown in Bombay except "Manipuri Rasa" and the new ballet "Eternal Melody" which proved a big hit in America. In solo items like "Kartikkeya" and "Gandhava" Shankar was vigour and vivacity personified, reminding us the glory of Nambudri ideology. After all, these two items have been the despair of imitators and Shankar still holds the monopoly for them.

The "Manipuri Rasa" executed by Amala and others was full of colour and gaiety. Amala doing the solo at one stage, and the other girls sitting on the elevated manipuri skirts in "Asans" added to the scenic background and decor, for which Shankar has a genius. But the dancers' singing of a traditional 'ras' song in a dance which is usually executed to the rhythm of Mridang, leaves one guessing whether Shankar harks back to the traditional style of interlarding "Bhava," "Raga" and "Tala," despite his flair for sound effects and instrumental orchestration. Amala scored a hit in executing "Krishnani" in classic Bharatnatyam, with the wealth and variety of "Abhinaya." "Astra Puja" and "Himalayan grass cutters" were of the folk variety, displaying pastoral freedom and gay abandon, and the former may give some useful tips to our women Home Guards.

Shankar's new ballet "Eternal Melody" depicting the phases and facets of romance, love, jealousy, happiness, sorrow and hypocrisy can be fittingly termed the "Eternal Triangle." The legend that Brahma created woman out of the "left overs" of creation and made her a "cock-tail" of all Rasas and Bhavas looks a fantasy. But Shankar has woven an intensely human drama round it, and a spell-binder at that. The first man who was the lonely male staring stark at the first woman, the first love, the first reactions, the first dance, the first quarrel and the first reconciliation are idylls in Human Odyssey. Though the ballet is full of purple patches it has to be retouched in some places. For example one cannot easily follow Brahma's gesture story, but for Shankar's repetition of the same more elaborately.

"Nrittya Dwanda" sculpturesque in pose, and picturesque in movements has always a new look. The story of the dance contest in heaven between Shiva and Parvati gave an opportunity for Shankar and Amala to bring out their best in the interpretation of "Rasas" in dance. The story ends with Shiva fearing defeat at the hands of Parvati throwing off his clothes, and shocking Parvati with undignified exhibition and thus scoring a stunt victory. Did Nataraaja, the lord of dance,

whose dance had inspired poets, sages saints and artists steal a victory by strip-tease methods? Hardly so. It is logical to assume that in the final stage, he performed top flight. "Tandav" and the cloth-throwing episode was incidental in a vigorous dance of this type. Whatever might be the genesis of the story, the dance was thoroughly enjoyable.

F.B.I. TO INTERVIEW KLAUS

Britain Waves Rules For United States

LONDON, May 6. (PTI-Reuters): Britain has agreed, it is reported, that United States Federal Bureau of Investigation agents shall be allowed to interview Dr. Klaus Fuchs, now serving a fourteen-year sentence for violating the Official Secrets Act.

It is believed this is the first time representatives of a foreign power have been allowed to interview a prisoner convicted under British law and the Government may be questioned on the subject in Parliament next week.

Klaus, who came to this country from Germany as a refugee, was employed as an atom scientist here and was convicted of using his position to hand over secret information to Communists.

Jeena And Company Gives Party To Air Tourists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A "get-together" Tea Party for tourists participating in the first continental air tour from India after World War II was given by Jeena and Co.—one of the leading Travel Agents of Bombay who, it might be incidentally mentioned, are celebrating their diamond jubilee this month.

The hatch of 25 tourists will leave Bombay by a Trans World Airline Constellation on May 10 and return to Bombay after three months of sight-seeing in most of the principal countries in Europe.

The party will fly to Rome and from there travel by train or boat as the case may be.

Mr. F. W. Benson, City Traffic Manager T.W.A. who has been specifically sent down to India to cope with the increased tourist traffic from this country to Europe and America after the elapse of war years, in a short speech welcomed the tourists and said that he was proud that T.W.A. were associated with Jeena and Co. in this venture. He wished the tourists a bon voyage and a good time.

INDO-PAK NEWS EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page 16)

sultative Committee of the Governments of India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on May 6, 1950 heartily welcomes and places on record its sense of relief at the change in the atmosphere that has followed the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on minorities concluded on April 8, 1950. This meeting congratulates the Presidents and Standing Committees of the PNEC and the AINEC on the Resolution passed on May 5, 1950, and decisions taken regarding the reciprocal action to be taken by the Press of the two countries to foster confidence and a sense of security in the minorities and to promote cordial relations between the people of two countries.

BESTORING CONFIDENCE

The Committee further records that the efforts of all the information media in the two countries should be directed more and more towards the creation and maintenance of an atmosphere favourable to the implementation of the Agreement and that special endeavour should be made to obtain and disseminate information and other material which would help restore confidence in the minority communities and make known the determination of the Governments of Pakistan and India to implement the Agreement.

"DETAINED JUTE" ARRIVALS

NEW DELHI, May 6.

The view has been expressed recently in certain quarters that before embarking upon the new trade agreement with Pakistan, the Government of India did not take adequate steps to secure release of the jute purchased before devaluation but detained in Pakistan. This is an incorrect appraisal of the situation, it is reliably learnt.

Latest advices received in New Delhi indicate that Pakistan has released the entire quantity of Assam jute that had been held up in transit. About 4,75,621 maunds out of 5,96,203 maunds originally detained have already arrived in Calcutta, the balance being on the way. Transit of additional raw jute from Assam through Pakistan has since January been uninterrupted. In fact, since December no less than 14 lakh maunds of jute have arrived in Calcutta by way of East Pakistan.

PAK ASSURANCE

Jute purchased in Pakistan by Indian merchants before devaluation, according to the best available estimates, amounted to: (a) Nine and a half lakh maunds loaded in barges, and (b) Twenty-three lakh maunds lying in warehouses. All except 43,000 maunds of the jute loaded in barges has been released, and actual arrivals in Calcutta amount to a little more than 6,00,000 maunds. The balance is expected as steamers and towing capacity become available. Jute lying in warehouses is also being progressively released, and actual arrivals of Pakistan jute in Calcutta amount to about 12,20 lakh maunds. Procedure for release of the balance has been simplified by Pakistan, and it is stated that if any difficulty is experienced in securing release of raw jute the parties concerned should contact the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association indicating full particulars of their case.

The Government of India has been assured by the Government of Pakistan that no impediment or obstruction would be put by the latter on the movement of this jute.

Government will continue to keep a careful watch on the progress of this movement and there is every hope that the balance left over will arrive in this country in a short time.

Pakistan Editors Nominated

NEW DELHI, May 6 (UPI). Mr. Ali Mohd. Radhidi, President of the PNEC, has nominated Mr. Altaf Hussain, Moulana Akhtar Ali Khan, and Malik Taziuddin as members of the Indo-Pakistan joint press committee. He will nominate two more members after he has visited East Bengal before the close of the current month.

MR. SHAHABUDDIN

NEW DELHI, May 5 (PTI): Khawaja Shahabuddin, Minister of the Interior, Pakistan Government visited Rajghat this morning and placed a wreath on the "samadhi" of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Pakistan Minister was accompanied by Mr. S. M. Akram, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan, and his Personal Secretary Mr. Abdul Rashid.

Assisting America To Discover Pakistan LIAQUAT ON HIS MISSION

WASHINGTON, May 6 (PTI-Reuter). MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, Pakistan's Prime Minister, said here yesterday that the purpose of his visit to the United States was to assist America to discover Pakistan.

He was speaking at the Washington Overseas Writers' Club, whose guest he was at an evening reception.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that he felt that there now was not the feeling of "isolationism" in America, but instead there was a desire of the American people to take a greater interest in the affairs of the world.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan explained the difficulties which Pakistan had to face when it came into existence on August 15, 1947 and declared that it was the determination, the spirit of sacrifice of his people that had made them overcome the refugee and other problems.

The credit for this must go to the people of Pakistan and not to himself, the Prime Minister observed.

"We have today a united nation of 80,000,000 who are determined people, with great pride in their country, in freedom, and they have hope in the future."

He said that Pakistan's problem today was how to improve the conditions of its masses.

While Pakistan was rich in natural resources, it was industrially poor. The people's economic conditions must be improved. That was the crux of the problem in the east.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said it was his "claim that the Pakistan Government was running" as well as any Government and better than many in both the east and the west. There was in Pakistan internal peace, and freedom, and the people were happy and this was due to the unity of the people.

COMPLIMENT TO NEHRU

He paid a compliment to Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, when he said the Indian Prime Minister "speaks as good Urdu as I do."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said this in answer to a correspondent's question: "In what language did you hold your discussions with Pandit Nehru?"

"We spoke both in English and in Urdu. Pandit Nehru speaks as good Urdu as I do. His father was a great Persian scholar," Mr. Liaquat Ali replied.

FACT WILL BE HONOURED

The Pakistan Prime Minister declared that there was complete agreement between the Pakistani people and their Government about the importance of implementing the recent Indo-Pakistan Minorities Agreement both in spirit and in letter.

He then said that thousands of Muslims had lined the streets to cheer Pandit Nehru when he visited Karachi recently.

This, he added, showed that the people of Pakistan realised that once the Pakistan Government had pledged its word then they must help in honouring it. This attitude of the people was due to their unity which was Pakistan's greatest strength.

TRUMAN ATTENDS RECEPTION

President Truman, with his Cabinet, joint chiefs of staff, Supreme Court judges, Senators and representatives attended a reception given in honour of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in Washington last night.

At the reception, given by Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, and Begum Ispahani, the Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan met the world's leading diplomats.

Among the 1,500 distinguished guests present were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, General and Mrs. George Marshall, Sir Owen and Lady Dixon, Doctor and Mrs. Ralph Bunche, and Mrs. Lie, wife of the United Nations Secretary General.

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian jurist was recently appointed United Nations mediator on the Kashmir dispute while Dr. Bunche last year mediated on the Palestine problem.

India was represented by her Ambassador to the United States, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and a number of her staff, while Brigadier General and Mrs. Carlos P. Romulo represented the Philippines.

NATIONALIST CHINA QUITS W. H. O.

GENEVA, May 6 (PTI-Reuter): Nationalist China has withdrawn from the World Health Organisation, it was learned here.

The decision was announced in a cable signed by George K. H. Yeh, Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister, received late last night by Dr. Brock Chisholm, W.H.O. Director-General.

The cable said withdrawal would take effect as from tomorrow, May 7. The Chinese Government, it added, would continue to adhere to the purposes and principles of the organisation.

International Congress Of Cultural Films

BERNE, May 6 (PTI-Reuter): Nineteen countries including India, Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and France, are taking part in the eleventh International Congress of Cultural and Documentary Films to be held here from May 13 to May 21.

Other countries taking part are: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Holland, Monaco, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and Turkey.

American Airliner Held In Quarantine

NEW YORK, May 6 (PTI-Reuter): New York health authorities today held in quarantine an American airliner from London—warned by radio as "smallpox suspect"—but had released all but two of its eleven passengers.

They quarantined the plane, a Pan-American Airways Constellation, when it arrived at Idlewild airport last night from London where a suspected smallpox passenger had been isolated.

Ghulam Mohammed's Fears

KARACHI, May 6 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, said here yesterday on arrival from London that foreign capital "will not come to Pakistan or to India till all the main problems between them are settled."

Indians Detained In Malaya Total 189

KUALA LUMPUR, May 6 (PTI)—One hundred and eighty-nine Indians were among the 7,164 persons who were under detention in the Federation of Malaya on April 30 in connection with the terrorist situation in the country.

Five thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine of the detainees were Chinese and 1,018 were Malays. Persons of 17 other nationalities were also detained.

Three Cyclists Knocked Down: Die

MADRAS, May 6 (UPI): Three cyclists met with a tragic death here yesterday when they were knocked down by an empty lorry near the city railway station. Two other persons, who sustained injured in the accident have been removed to hospital.

The driver of the lorry is absconding.

Mrs. Pandit Calls On Liaquat Ali Khan

WASHINGTON, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, called on Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, here last evening.

The meeting took place at Prospect House, United States Government's guest residence, where the Prime Minister is staying.

MADRAS REORIENTATES FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

Self-Sufficiency By 1951

MADRAS, May 6 (PTI).

THE Madras Government has reorientated their food production programme to increase the annual food production of the State by 5.4 lakh tons.

This target is expected to be reached by 1952 in conformity with the Government of India's decision to stop foreign imports of food after 1951.

These points emerged at a news conference addressed here today by the Ministers for Public Works, Agriculture and Food—Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. R.B. Shetty and Mr. J. L.P. Roche Victoria respectively.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Shetty made it clear that the expected target could be attained only if there was a "normal monsoon" during the 3 years 1950 to 1952. Otherwise he said only "the rationed level of self-sufficiency" could be reached.

CO-ORDINATED EFFORTS

The Minister stated that the Agricultural, Public Works and Fisheries departments of the Madras Government would make "co-ordinated efforts" to increase the food production of the State.

The Commissioner of Food Production, Mr. V. S. Hejmadi has been given "full control over the entire range of the food production activities of these departments."

According to resume of the activities of the various departments given by the three Ministers, it was indicated that the Agricultural Department would undertake such schemes in the ensuing year as supply of seeds; fertilisers and manure to cultivators, extend electricity for agricultural purposes, reclaim waste lands by tractors and initiative schemes for soil preservation and water conservation.

During 1949-50 the agricultural department has produced 58,000 tons of additional foodgrains as against a target of 1,54,000 tons.

The Public Works Department would implement in the current year 9 irrigation schemes, costing Rs. 1.7 crores and yielding 22,500 tons of foodgrains.

The fisheries department also would work on a number of new schemes to exploit the fishery resources of the state.

In order to associate ryots with the Government's Food production programme, the Madras Government has decided to set up multi-purpose co-operative societies in seven districts, to begin with.

The Government have also appointed ten "enlightened ryots" as honorary propagandists in the selected firkas. They would give demonstrations to the local population in the use of modern agricultural implements.

"Phir Basao Committee" Waits On Pak Minister

NEW DELHI, May 6 (UPI): A deputation on behalf of the "Phir Basao Committee" comprising of Maulana Habib-ul-Rehman, Maulvi Abdul Gani, General Secretary and S. Mohan Singh Sawhney, Member of the All India Congress Committee, and others met Khwaja Shihab-ud-Din, Minister for Interior of Pakistan Government, at the Government House this morning. The deputationists explained to Khwaja Sahib the point of view of the Committee and made various practical suggestions for the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact.

Khwaja Sahib listened to the point of view of the "Phir Basao Committee" sympathetically and assured them that very soon the conditions in the whole of Pakistan will be such that Hindus and Sikhs will be able to move freely with complete security.

Patents Enquiry Report

Important recommendations including a fairly complete revision of the present Patents Act and reorganisation of the Patents Office are contained in the final report of the Patents Enquiry Committee. The Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, M.P., has submitted its final report to Government this week.

NDA Cadets Go With INS Cruise

Cadets of the National Defence Academy of all the three Services will board 'DELHI' at Bombay and watch many naval exercises so as to get an insight into naval warfare. They will be transferred to the destroyers in Port Blair on July 18 and will thence go to Calcutta on July 21 where they will disembark.

Overseas Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails for Central and Southern America, Britain and Ireland, Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on May 9, 1950 by s.s. "SO-COTRA".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on May 6 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Tariff Board Inquiries

BOMBAY, May 6. The Indian Tariff Board, now consisting of Dr. H. L. Dey, (President) and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu and Shri B. N. Adarkar (Members), will during the next two months conduct the following public inquiries: Laver Extract Industry on May 8, Sago Industry on May 29, Pencils Industry on June 3 and Oil Pressure Lamps Industry on June 27, 1950.

PROBLEM OF CLOTH & FOOD CONTROLS

Committee Appointed To Collect Information

NEW DELHI, May 6 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Parliament has appointed a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava to study the problem of controls regarding food and cloth.

Other members of the Sub-Committee are Chandhary Mukhtiar Singh, Mr. Jaspal Singh Kapoor, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam and Mr. Harisharnath Shastri.

Among other details the Sub-Committee has been asked to collect information on estimates of production and consumption at the time of the inauguration of the control programme, methods of increasing production and their effects, types of controls of different articles and their variations from state to state and final estimates of the working of the controls.

Unmarried Women Eligible For Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, May 6 (UPI): Women of India will have opportunity to serve in the foreign service provided they are unmarried.

Under the amended rule, published in the Gazette, a woman candidate is eligible in the Indian foreign service only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances.

If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign the service on marriage or re-marriage.

Textile Industry Working Party Set Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The National Planning Commission has set up a Textile Industry Working Party with a view to co-ordinating the working of the textile industry and investigating into the present cotton position of the country and the prospects of export trade. UPI learns here today.

Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Chairman of the Working Party held discussions with Mr. T. P. Barot, Textile Commissioner, Government of India, in Bombay today in connection with the programmes and plans of the Working Party.

It is understood that the office of the Working Party will be established in Bombay.

JAPAN IS MISSING NO CHANCES FOR EXPORT

Feeling Of Malaise In India: Pakistan Makes Progress

LONDON, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuter). JAPAN is missing no chances in the eastern markets, Mr. Maurice Watt (Federation of British Industries) told a London press conference yesterday.

He said there is "startling evidence" of the increasing Japanese competition which British industrialists are having to meet in India. In Pakistan "the competition is rapidly increasing".

Mr. Watt has just returned from a 27,000 miles tour of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. He devoted four months to trying to discover in what ways British industry can expand in that part of the world, not only on the export side, but in actual industrial development.

Mr. Watt summed up his impressions of the four countries he visited as follows:

INDIA: "Since partition, great progress has been made, but at present there is a general feeling of malaise, frustration and disappointment owing to the slowing up in the development plans of both Government and private enterprise. India will afford a most important market for industrial equipment for many years to come, provided she is able to solve her various problems."

PAKISTAN GOES AHEAD

PAKISTAN: "I was tremendously impressed with the progress made by Pakistan in the brief period of two and a half years. The country started from scratch. A great sense of unity is evident. Criticisms are made of control from the Centre — Karachi — but these are no indication of any weakening in the determination to establish Pakistan economically and politically. This unity and determination should be a strong factor in the development of the country."

CEYLON: "The prosperity of Ceylon depends very largely on the world prices of three commodities—tea, rubber and copra. The island's future is bound up with the expansion of food production, a widening of the basis of the export trade so that it does not depend so much on three commodities only, and the development of industries which can supply some basic needs by treating agricultural products and manufacturing consumer goods which will help to raise the standard of living."

AN ACT OF FAITH

BURMA: "Conditions in Burma must be most depressing to those who knew the country before the war. The Commonwealth loan of six million sterling is a great act of faith. One can only hope it will help the Burmese Government to overcome their tremendous difficulties and establish the country on a sound footing. The Burmese have a lot to learn about administration and business. Filled with nationalist fervour, they are learning the hard way. But they have got natural resources — tremendous resources which are going to waste today — and as these are developed, Burma is bound to go ahead."

Korean Trade Mission In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 6 (P.T.I.)—The Korean Trade Mission now in Calcutta, today met the Members of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce to explore the possibilities of extended trade with India.

Replying to an address of welcome, the Chairman of the Mission Dr. Chungsoo Oh said that both countries could exchange their surplus commodities to mutual advantage. "Let us take this opportunity of augmenting the goodwill between our countries", he added.

Later the Mission held an exhibition of their wares. Under broad heads these included marine, agricultural, mineral and rubber products, sundry goods and miscellaneous articles.

In the evening members of the Mission visited a Buddhist temple in the city. They leave for Delhi on Tuesday.

Imports Of Cotton And Wool Likely To Increase

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI): Indian imports of cotton wool, non-ferrous metals, alkalis and artificial silk are expected to increase during 1950, the office of International Trade in Washington has predicted.

PAK PURCHASES IN BRITAIN

Mission Returns

KARACHI, May 6 (P.T.I.)—Air Vice-Marshal R.L.R. Atcherley, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, RPAF, returned Karachi last night from London on the completion of his purchasing mission to the United Kingdom.

During his four-week stay in the United Kingdom, Air Vice-Marshal Atcherley visited all the air training centres where Pakistani airmen are receiving training. He also acquainted himself with the latest developments in air equipment.

FURTHER DECLINE IN N.Y. COTTON

STOCKS CLOSE AROUND THE DAY'S BEST

NEW YORK, May 6. Thursday's declines in cotton prices were extended early on additional liquidation. Subsequently prices rebounded on replacement buying and short covering together with subsidence of offerings, although upturns appeared to attract renewed selling at times.

Olderops were relatively steady on trade buying, absorbing scattered near month liquidation and hedges.

Prices backed away slightly in the afternoon on renewed selling attracted by earlier recoveries and possibly based on the more favourable tenor of crop news and southern advices indicating that the heavy export demand has subsided with India and France completing their current purchases. The session closed barely steady with sales estimated at 260,000 bales.

STOCK

A further attack by sellers on Televisions which declined upto dollar or more found reflection in numerous other groups where losses were mainly fractional. Chrysler was a notable exception rising nearly two to 68-7/8 or slightly below the 1950 peak on the declaration of its regular quarterly dividend of 150 cents and disclosure that strike losses in the first quarter were \$173,000 dollars which is about half of some expectations. The averages were Industrials 215.30 and rails 56.14.

Televisions turned upwards and pulled along numerous earlier depressed sections enabling the market to show predominance of gains of mostly upto a dollar. Televisions were cheered by the Admiral Corporation's predicting that its second quarter sales will be 30 per cent above the record first quarter and said that a new high output was likely to be at the end of the third quarter. The market finished at or around the day's best. The market closed firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains were featured by heavy trade and wide price fluctuations in soybeans with early general selling followed by recovery on new buying and short covering. Reports of unsettled weather in Kansas attracted selling of wheat. However the market recovered on short-covering and a good demand from flour mills. Maize moved in sympathy with other grains with exporters buying against sale of 360,000 bushels of number 2 yellow to Norway.

N. Y. PEPPER QUOTE

NEW YORK, May 6. The pepper market was quiet but

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INDO-PAKISTAN AMITY

Mohammed Zafrullah Sums Up

LAHORE, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuter). SIR MOHAMMED ZAFRULLAH, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, speaking at the Rotary Club here last night on Pakistan's problems indicated that there appeared good prospects of settlement of many of Pakistan's disputes with India.

On Kashmir he said the position as it stood now was that Sir Owen Dixon had been appointed United Nations Representative to succeed the Kashmir Commission, and at the appropriate time Sir Owen would invite Admiral Nimitz to carry out his task as Plebiscite Administrator.

CANAL WATER DISPUTE

A second dispute with India was over canal waters. By the partition the upper reaches of some of the rivers flowing into West Punjab had fallen to India, but the large irrigation system developed before partition had gone to Pakistan. India contended that she was entitled to compensation.

"This was a fair claim", the Pakistan Foreign Minister said, but India put the valuation at four times the original cost. Pakistan felt that twice the original cost was a fair valuation. India then stopped the flow of water into the canals against which Pakistan protested. Six weeks later India said

Pakistan must pay the price of the water. A compromise on this had been arrived at, and in between Pakistan made efforts to settle the dispute, but she had not yet been able to persuade its reference to an International tribunal.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

On evacuee property the Foreign Minister said, "We are resuming negotiations, and let us hope we will be in a position to reach a settlement."

Turning to devaluation, he said the Pakistan Cabinet had come to the conclusion after long deliberations that it was not in the interest of Pakistan to devalue. There was no dispute between Pakistan and any other sterling area country except India.

By refusing to accept the new exchange rate India had brought trade to a standstill. The recent Trade Agreement, however, though on a limited scale, might ease the situation.

Speaking about Afghanistan, the Foreign Minister said it was difficult to know what they complained of. He accused Afghanistan of trying to defame Pakistan in the international sphere by every possible means "but without success".

Passing on to South-East Asia, the Foreign Minister said Pakistan's main interest in Malaya and Indonesia was because of their large Muslims populations. The service she could render them was to assist in the development of their vast natural resources.

Vietnam constituted an anxious problem in the international sphere. Pakistan's attitude towards this country was that it was entitled to determine its own kind of government.

The Foreign Minister said Pakistan's relations with the Middle East were "extremely friendly" and "we have no problems with them."

SLUM CLEARANCE IN MUNICIPAL AREAS

Grants Sanctioned By Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has provided an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs in the current year's budget for payment of grants to Municipalities for slum clearance schemes undertaken by them in Backward Class localities.

For this purpose, the schemes mentioned below will be considered Slum Clearance schemes:—

(1) Schemes for improving the localities in which the Harijans reside by removing overcrowding and insanitary conditions.

(2) Schemes for shifting the Harijan localities to other sites with a view to providing sanitary and well-ventilated dwellings.

(3) Schemes for the removal of obnoxious trades such as tanneries etc. from the residential localities of the Backward Classes.

MAXIMUM GRANT

A maximum grant of 33 1/3 per cent will be paid to Sorough Municipalities, including Ahmedabad and Poona Municipal Corporations; and maximum grant of 50 per cent of the cost of these schemes will be paid to District Municipalities, provided the schemes are approved by the Board of Health and the Government is satisfied that these local bodies are unable to finance the schemes from their own funds without assistance from the Government.

The maximum grant to be given to any local body in any single year will not exceed Rs. 50,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By an amendment to rule 13 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holding Rules 1948, the 21 days period for making an application for possession of a holding will be counted from the date of the proclamation in the village by the Consolidation Officer and not from the date of the issue of the notification for the consolidation of the holding.



SHARP RISE IN BOMBAY BURMAS

UPWARD TREND IN STEELS AND TEXTILES

BOMBAY, May 6.
A sharp rise of more than Rs. 20 in Bombay Burmas featured the local Stock Exchange today. The general tone of the market was cheerful, and Steels in particular recorded a fairly good improvement.

Tata Steel Deferred opened ten points higher than the previous closing at Rs. 1712-8. Substantial buying by three prominent bull operators, one from Bombay and two others from Delhi and Calcutta absorbed much of the liquidation, and Deferred advanced upto Rs. 1722-8 and was later steady around that level. Bengal Steel which opened around Rs. 21-4 was later quoted at Rs. 21-7. Indian Iron also gained annas three after opening at Rs. 30-10.

Textiles were moderately active in sympathy with Steels. Government's reported assurance that mills will be given sufficient cotton, was an additional factor which helped keep the textiles steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 985 and gradually rose to Rs. 990 and was later steady around that level. Kohinoor gained Rs. 2 after starting at Rs. 315. Nagpur was done at Rs. 233, whereas Simplex and Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 203 and

Rs. 255-8 after opening at Rs. 201-8 and Rs. 254 respectively.

Among the Miscellaneous, Bombay Burma occupied the pride of place today. The share which was in continuous demand, opened 12 points higher than the previous closing at Rs. 482-8, and with renewed support, shot up to Rs. 497-12. This high level was kept up till the session ended. Tata Chemical gained seven annas after opening at Rs. 11-7.

Scindia was steady at Rs. 12-5. Bellapur was in demand upto Rs. 231-4, while Cement was quoted at Rs. 156-12. Other miscellaneous were fairly active with a moderate rise in prices.

Banks were steady with Central being quoted at Rs. 84.

Securities were steady and the three per cent Conversion Loan of 1966 found buyers at Rs. 96-15-6.

The market closed firm, with Tata Steel Deferred finishing at Rs. 1721-4. Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 990, the day's highest level.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) XD	990 0
Kohinoor Mills (1)	316 8
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	255 0
Central India Mills (6)	233 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	203 8
New Great Eastern (8)	142 8
Indore (8-3)	111 14
Gokak Mills (12) XD	262 8
Century Spinning (15)	240 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	157 1
Swan Mills (20)	306 0
Finlay Mills (15)	250 8
Morariji Goudas (8)	152 8
Edward Sassoon (30)	215 0
Meyer (12)	88 1
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15 4
India United Ord (0-14-9)	11 14
India United Defd.	1 14
Madhusudan (15)	141 4
Podar (8)	132 8
Khatau Makkanji (6)	156 4
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	333 4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1721 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	143 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	156 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	497 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	231 8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	30 12
Scindia Steam (6-8)	12-5
Premier Construction	88 0
Tata Chemical	11 14
Tata Oil (2)	48 4
Indian Iron (0-12)	30 12
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 6
British India Corp (0-2)	8 13
Indian Conner	2 1
Wimco	228 8
Alcock	332 8
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3) XD	153 4
Andhra Valley (30)	1407 8
Tata Power (25)	1515 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	68 0
Phoenix (9)	140 1
Indian Mill (40)	295 4
Kurla XD	110 1
Colaba (12)	105 1
New (11)	172 8
Minerva (12)	138 12
Bradbury (12)	585 10
Bharuch Defd (0-4)	4 1
Bharat Mills (2)	28 1
Mysore Defd (0-4)	160 10
Madras (0-12-0)	14 1
Model Mills (13-8)	157 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	636 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	211 4
Waghela Cotton (40)	292 8
Standard (15)	277 1
Sholapur (300)	2150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-6-0)	11 1
Hindustan Mills (40)	2950 1
Tata Mills (2-4)	47 8

Ahmedabad Advance (3)	228 12
Sassoon Silk	34 4
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 4
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	54 0
Berar Mills	261 14
Victoria Mills	225 7
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8) XD	124 4
Ahmedabad New XD	98 8
Surat Electric	133 2
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 6
Ajmer Electric (0-8)	10 1
Amalgamated	11 1
Scindia Electric (11-12)	28 4
Poona Electric Supply (3)	126 4
Bombay Suburban	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	145 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India	1515 0
Imperial Bank P (0-12)	446 14
Central Bank	84 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	83 8
Bank of India (4) XD	177 8
Union (0-3)	7 5
Baroda (2-3) XD	120 8
United Commercial (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	45 8
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	31 8
Industrial Bank (1-8)	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 8
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 1
INSURANCE SHARES	
Empire (10)	482 8
New India (1-7)	571 4
Jupiter (0-12)	64 0
Vulcan (0-10)	12 12
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	13 7
Universal	9 3
FIG (1)	17 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 1
New Great	15 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
P. (1-14) XD	112 12
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	228 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	167 8
Burma Petrol	1 13
Mackenzie (6)	90 1
Port Manners (3)	56 1
Kenil and Co (20)	298 12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100 1
Industrial Invest Trust (15-12)	84 12
Dharansey Chemical (2)	55 1
Mukund Iron	4 8
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	146 4
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27 8
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Indian Cement Industries	14 0
B.S.	14 0
United Motor	78 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	775 1
Hydary Construction	19 10
Manamadri Steam	100 1
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XL	700 0

Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	48 4

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	198 12
Andhra Valley (7)	1232 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1302 8
Hydro Electric (7) XD	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	225 0
Central India (5)	651 4
Swedish Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
Laxmi	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 1
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334 6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135 0
Pre. Construction First	99 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	127 8
Walchandnagar	1130 0
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 1
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 1
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morariji	94 8
National Rayon	76 1

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	98 8
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	101 0
Walchandnagar	106 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	3 2
New Victoria	2 4
New Victoria Pref	4 8
Phalton	90 0
Gold Mohar	285 0
New Kaiser-I-Hind	325 0
Sajjan X R C.D.	101 0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D.	125 0
Ajam Shahi	125 0
Air Service	4 8
Air India	65 0
Hind Motor	5-9-6
India Steam	7 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 6.	
2 1/2 per cent 1954	94 14 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 0 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 14 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	99 9 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 4 0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95 12 1
2 per cent Con.	96 15 6
3 per cent 1951-54	101 3 0
3 per cent 1952-55	101 10 0
3 per cent 1954	101 8 1
3 per cent 1950-51	101 5 0
3 per cent 1953-55	100 6 1
3 per cent 1956-58	100 2 1
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 1
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 0 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950-70	110 2 1
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100 12 0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110 4 0
1 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112 10 1
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99 5 0
2 3/4 per cent C P 1961	97 2 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 2 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 8 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 4 1
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 8 1
4 per cent O P 1952	100 6 1
3 per cent O P 1952	98 2 1
3 per cent O P 1901-68	99 8 1
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98 9 0
4 per cent B.P.I. long dated	110 0 0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109 12 1
1950	113 8 0
3 per cent K P I. 1950	113 0 1

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 6.	
MILLS	
Ahmedabad Advance	228-12.
Apollo 2-15.	
B. Dyeing 985 89-6 87-8 90.	
C. India 231 33.	
I. Textiles 215.	
Elphinstone Ord. 68.	
Gokak 252 32-8.	
I. U. Defd. 1-14.	
I. U. Ord. 11-14.	
Indore 112-8 11-14.	
Kohinoor 315 16 15-8 17 16-8.	
Lever 88-2.	
Model 157-8.	
Morariji 151-4 52-8.	
New Great 142-8.	
Podar 132-8.	
Simplex 201-8 3-8 1-8 3-8.	
Swadeshi 254-8 55-8 55.	
C. P. Riv. 113.	
B. Steam 228-12.	
Scindia 12-5 12-3 12-5.	
Baroda 120-8.	
Central 84.	
Central New 83-8.	
Imperial Old 1815.	
Tata 177-8.	
Union 7-5.	

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The local Bullion Exchange ruled steady today with a moderate turnover in both the metals.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 186-4 and after losing six annas, due to initial selling again rose to Rs. 186-1 with moderate bull support. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 190/8.

Forward silver started at Rs. 118-9 and advanced upto Rs. 118-14, to be steady, later, at Rs. 118-12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 120.

Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 77-4. Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day.

Rs. As.	
Forward Gold	118 10
Ready Gold	120 0
Forward Silver	186 0
Ready Silver	190 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 6.
The local Produce market ruled steady today with a moderate turnover. Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality ready	44 4 0
Khandesh quality ready	43 14 0
Bold ready	43 4 0
Oil Bombay Mills	23 6 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23 0 0
Oil May	23 0 0
Oil June	23 7 0
LINSSEED—	
Bold ready	37 6 0
Small Satna	37 6 0
April-May	36 4 0
Oil June	21 4 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Castor seeds Ready	27 8 0
Madras ready	27 13 0
June	28 3 0

SUSPECTED RED AGENTS CAUGHT

Hyderabad Arrests And Killings

SECUNDERABAD, May 5 (UPI).— About 15 residents of Khammameth, in Warangal District, suspected to be agents of Communists, were taken into custody this week.

Another report from Khammameth says that two hostiles—Kabigadu and Meeram Lakshmi—were killed in an encounter with an armed police party on May 1 in Mulakalapalli Forest in Mahaboobabad Taluka.

Yet two other hostiles were killed in an encounter with a party of the special armed constabulary near Kambalapalli village in the same Taluka on April 30.

Threats For Editors In Hongkong

HONG KONG, May 6 (P.T.I.-Reuters): The pro-Communist Chinese newspaper "Wen Wai Pao" yesterday received a threatening letter ordering its editor and publisher to close the paper down and leave Hong Kong within 30 days.

This followed threatening letters received from an unknown source by two politically independent Chinese newspapers yesterday.

These threats came three days after a grenade attack on a third Chinese newspaper, Singtao.

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 98-8.

Indo-Pakistan talks have gatecrashed the frontpage of American newspapers. After Pt. Nehru, Liaquat Ali Khan is on mission to America. Though Point Four Programme for Asia has been very much in the air, U.S. capital is shy and is demanding its 'pound of flesh' from "Backward Countries". The following "Atlantic Report" on Indo-Pakistan conditions shows the inside working of the American mind and why

Dollar Refuses To Oblige

FOR India, the attainment of nationhood was at best only three quarters of a triumph. The splitting away of Pakistan disrupted the railway system and the balance between water flow in the rivers, irrigation, and the hydroelectric power net. It also upset the balance between exports and imports and the internal distribution of raw materials that were produced in Pakistan and were needed by the industries of India. Most disastrous of all, the partition of India and Pakistan was a successful defiance of the Gandhi-Nehru creed that the whole sub-continent of India could and should function as a federal state of people of diverse creeds, languages, and cultures, says the "Atlantic Report" on India.

For Pakistan, on the other hand, the assertion of nationhood was a double triumph, combining the principles of national independence and religious separatism. The elation of Pakistan leaders is bolstered by their conviction that partition had not merely the consent but the blessing of Britain, and that consequently Pakistan has a mortgage on the continuing support of Britain.

They are sure that friction with Russia will guarantee an Anglo-American policy of building a strong Moslem alliance in the Middle East, in which Pakistan will have an important place.

Like every other Moslem or predominantly Moslem state (except Indonesia), Pakistan in stressing religion as the main principle of political unity is in fact fighting a rear-guard action. In spite of community of religion, acute political differences already divide the Moslem states from one another. Even within individual states political differences are making it more and more difficult to maintain religious one-party structures as the framework of politics. The use of "Islam in danger" as a rallying cry for political unity is making inevitable the appearance of new political parties which will challenge the political authority of religion.

Idle Men And Old Machines

Though talk of industrialization fills all the Indian newspapers, men returning from America with degrees in chemistry, engineering, and other industrial skills cannot even find employment, and drift into the ranks of the dissatisfied intelligentsia.

Indians who have studied the sociological lessons of China are made especially uneasy by this phenomenon of the disillusioned men of modern training. In China just such men, when not employed or only futilely employed under the government of Chiang Kai-shek, were the cause of a critical weakness in the leadership of the would-be elite over the masses. When put to work and given the incentive of serving a nationalist cause, they became a great source of strength to the Chinese Communists.

At the outbreak of World War II, Indian industry was growing rapidly, but its rapid growth concealed an inner weakness. Modern capitalist investment was still a new thing to the Indian with savings; he had to be persuaded to invest in industry instead of in trade or usury. Industrialists, in order to attract new capital, had paid out their earnings in high dividends and did not set aside large enough reserves for replacement and modernization of machinery. On the heels of this bad managerial practice, the war years, during which replacement and proper maintenance were impossible, left India with nominally the most advanced industry in Asia outside of Japan and Manchuria, but with worn-out equipment.

The strongest Indian capital does not feel strong enough to face world competition unaided, but it thinks that if it can influence the government enough, it will be able to survive and advance. It therefore demands tariff protection and such safeguards as legal limits on the percentage of capital that foreigners may hold in an Indian enterprise.

U.S. Capital Dictates Terms

American capital, on the other hand, sustained by comfortable profits at home, warns the Indians that they will not get the American investment they need on anything like the scale they want unless they offer such in-

ducements as freedom to declare profits at rates regulated by private competition rather than by government policy, freedom to repatriate both profits and principal to the United States, and freedom for Americans to hold majority control in enterprises which, in American opinion, might not operate at maximum profit without the safeguard of majority control.

In this atmosphere, the prospects for a Point IV programme are poor. Neither Americans nor Indians have done enough thinking about the kind of planning involved. On the American side, President Truman's "bold new programme" still gives economic priority to the idea of encouraging American capital to go abroad, rather than political priority to the need of having, as allies, states which are carrying out, with American aid but not under American control, the programmes that they themselves want to carry out.

In the long run, a state that regards foreigners as profiteers who ought to be expropriated will not quarrel with

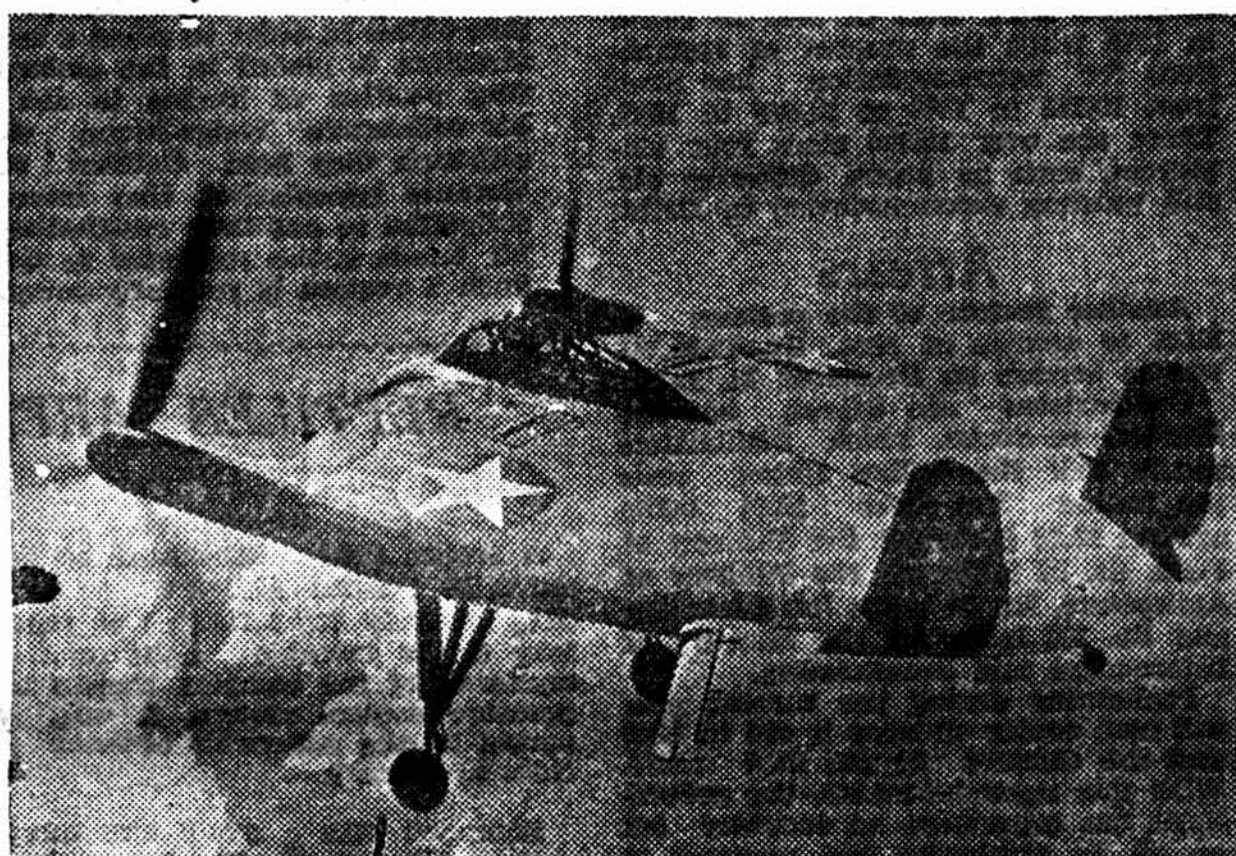
important rightists who believe that it can be made a valuable instrument of social discipline. Its membership, however, is mainly urban, and it probably could not impose its power over all India.

The Communists are active not only in great cities like Calcutta but in the villages. Following the current trend all over Asia, they encourage the farmer to believe that he can do something about his age-old miseries, and offer to show him how to organize, in order that they may win the objectives that are, in the first instance, the farmer's own objectives.

The Indian Communists, however, are hampered by the fact that after Germany invaded Russia they urged Indian support of the British war effort. They thus became, for a time, the "favourite party" of the British, and have therefore been rated ever since, by most Indians, as less nationalistic than the Indian Congress of Gandhi and Nehru.

Later the Communists not only ac-

IS THIS THE FLYING SAUCER?



This strange-looking contraption belonging to the United States Navy, is causing much speculation in the United States as to whether it is the 'Flying Saucer' believed to have been seen by many. The Navy says "The Navy is not engaged in conducting research or in flying any jet-powered circular-shaped aircraft."

Russia. A state whose principal political stake is a programme of development desired by its own people and made possible in large part by American aid will, even without formal alliance, look to America as its chief ally.

On the Indian side, a grave weakness is the failure of co-ordinate adequately problems of rural rehabilitation and problems of industrialization. Too much cheap labour is part of the bad "climate" of Indian industry. It deprives the employer both of an incentive for investing in more efficient machinery and of an incentive for using at maximum man-hour efficiency the machinery he does have. The weakness will never be remedied without planning, which in the nature of things will have to be politically conceived planning, carried through with the support of public opinion.

An attempt to tackle the problem on anything like the scale necessary would startle India's friends in America; but if the attempt is not made, there are two alternatives. Either India—and Pakistan too—will have to turn to aggression abroad, in order to cover up problems evaded at home, or the Communists, who are not afraid of the agrarian crisis, will take over as they did in China.

Weltering in all these difficulties, it is not surprising that India is already being goaded by spear-heads of both the Right and Left. The most spectacular spearhead of the Right is the RSS, or Organization for National Service, from which sprang Gandhi's assassin.

Militantly Hindu, it is a challenge to Nehru's creed that political aims and religious affiliation should be kept separate. Recently allowed to operate in the open again, it drills its members in military formation, and its emphasis on obedience and the leadership principle has brought it support from

the partition of India and Pakistan, but many of them accepted jobs in Pakistan, where, as good organizers, they helped to get the new state going; and this also weakened their popular appeal in India. All in all the Communists, though potentially formidable, will emerge as a real challenge only if other Indians make enough mistakes.

By far the most important deterrent to the spread of Communism, however, and also to the success of the rightist groups like the RSS, is the fact that the freedom of India was won by Gandhi and his followers.

Sardar And The Middle Class

It is significant that there is still a "revolutionary" momentum on the right in India, as well as on the left. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is in charge of the crackdown on Communists and is responsible for easing the restraints on the rightist RSS, is also the man who has clipped the social prerogatives, political powers, and economic revenues of the Maharajas.

Patel's dualism reveals the middle-class centre of gravity of the Indian Right. The moneylenders, bankers, and industrialists whom he represents are willing, at times and for specific purposes, to ally themselves with the feudal power of the landholders; but they are not afraid of devouring their allies. They are determined to defend themselves against the Left, but they are also intent on expanding their wealth and power by taking over the revenues that once flowed to the princely rulers. This characteristic sets them apart from the Kuomintang in China and from the landholders who control Pakistan.

Because there is still this continu-

ing momentum on the right, India is not yet caught in a deadly squeeze between Right and Left. Though Nehru does not control as tightly organized a machine as Patel, he still holds the commanding heights of Indian politics. Outside the Congress, Nehru has a magical appeal to the people as a whole that deprives Patel, the Socialists, and the Communists alike of a decisive mass following. Inside the Congress, his most loyal followers are the Congress Left, broadly Socialist in thinking, who, instead of joining the organized Socialists in open opposition, operate as a "New Deal" vanguard within the Congress.

Without Gandhi but with the support of the Congress Left in organized politics and the formidable loyalty of the unorganized masses, Nehru controls the balance of power.

Kashmir And Balance Of Power

The fate of this balance of power now depends on the Kashmir issue, which is not only an issue between India and Pakistan but a precipitant that will determine the character of domestic politics in India.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir with a population over two-thirds Moslem, was ruled by a Dogra (Hindu) Maharaja. The administration was a fantastically complicated feudalism, which drew off so much revenue that even business men were anti-feudal in their outlook. In 1931 there appeared a political leader and organizer named Sheikh Abdullah. His lieutenants were business men, well educated and fairly wealthy. Being too few in numbers to have any future as an independent middle-class party, they went to the peasants with a programme of abolition of feudal privilege, excessive rents, and usurious interest, and self-help through consumer and producer co-operatives.

First organized among Moslems, the movement later took in Hindus, and Sheikh Abdullah's emphasis on politics without religion made him a noted man in India and in Kashmir. Following partition Kashmir, bordering on both India and Pakistan, and having independent access to two foreign States, Afghanistan and China, had three alternatives: accession to India, accession to Pakistan, or complete independence. At this point Sheikh Abdullah made a declaration of principle: freedom first, from the rule of the Maharaja, to be followed by a popular referendum to determine the future of the state.

However, Pakistan jumped the gun. Moslem extremists who had fled from Kashmir were armed and sent back. Since they could not count on mass risings for support, they were backed up by contingents of tribesmen from the Afghan frontier—men who in language and in social or economic contact had nothing in common with Kashmir. These raiders were transported across Pakistan territory in Pakistan army trucks, and were "salted" with Pakistan army officers. Finally, the Pakistan Army itself followed up the invasion.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, losing his nerve, declared his accession to India. His appeal for help was accepted on condition that the status of Kashmir should later be determined by the free vote of the people. The Indian Army then entered Kashmir. The situation is now frozen under a cease-fire agreement which leaves Pakistan with menacing footholds in Kashmir.

Issue Before United Nations

The problem is before the United Nations. The Indian presentation of the case has been cloudy and legalistic. It has failed to stress the fact that India's claim, even in legal formulation is not a hard and fast claim to sovereignty but an assertion of the right to give help to people who have asked for it after being attacked.

The pressures in favour of an expedient settlement are enormous; but the ominous certainty is that an expedient settlement for the sake of "peace in our time" would strengthen, in Pakistan, the obscurantist religious state and weaken, in India, the position of Nehru as the heir of Gandhi. In both India and Pakistan the middle ground between extreme Right and extreme Left would be eaten away, and the chances would favour not democratic evolution but Communist revolution.

OUR DELHI LETTER

AMBEDKAR EXPLODES FIB

NEW DELHI May 5. WEATHER has been merciful to Delhi. April has been an uncommonly cool month. Real hot weather has commenced with May. Delhi's dog days are now on. People do not go out during the day, unless they must.

The Law Minister, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's observations on Lord Buddha's Birthday created some stir during the week. This was on May 2. On the previous day, Dr. and Mrs. Ambedkar paid a visit to the Buddha Temple in New Delhi and witnessed a ritual. This gave rise to a report that they had embraced Buddhism. Ambedkar's speech on the following day, telling his community that it had no future in Hinduism, lent colour to it. Your correspondent interviewed Dr. Ambedkar immediately after the news found currency in New Delhi. The learned Doctor regarded the reports as another dig at the Hindu Code Bill which he had been piloting through the Parliament.

Employment under the Central Government, excluding military personnel increased by 12,703 during the calendar year 1949; the number of persons engaged being 37,713 against 25,010 retrenched. The increase was mainly confined to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel.

Both administrative and clerical personnel, however, showed a decline. Here are the figures:—

Administrative New engagements	1,531
Discharges	2,149
Clerical:—	
New engagements	1,695
Discharges	2,551
Net decrease	(-) 856

No Economies

This should not be taken to mean that any economies have been effected in the Government of India's Civil Budget, which has been rapidly mounting up, as will be evident from the following figures:—

1941/52	Rs. 13.21 lakhs
1948 49	Rs. 35.56 lakhs
1949 50	Rs. 40.89 lakhs
1950/51	Rs. 50.05 lakhs

The Estate Officer of the Government of India, in his Annual Report, lends additional support to this contention.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



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If your Child is Sick

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GRIPE MIXTURE



CURES and PREVENTS

GRIPE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY,
DYSENTERY AND TROUBLES
INCIDENTAL TO DENTITIONBENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA BOMBAY KANPURAgents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay-2Nehru Reshuffling
His Cabinet

He says that the position of Office accommodation in New Delhi has been extremely difficult. The total outstanding demand on this account is placed at 2,46,013 square feet. It is explained that the office accommodation is allotted on the basis of floor area; 160 square feet, being allotted to each officer and forty square feet to each member of the staff. The total office accommodation available in Delhi and New Delhi is 27,60,163 square feet.

None Wants To Leave

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Works, Mine and Power, had, very great difficulty persuaded its sister Ministries to shift their nineteen attached offices shifted from New Delhi thereby releasing 122,135 square feet of office accommodation. On one excuse or other, the Ministries have managed to wriggle out of the agreement. No one wishes to leave Delhi.

Central Government has, in addition, offices located in Simla, Bombay and Calcutta. In Delhi and Simla the number of residential accommodation has increased from 6,472 in 1939 to 16,779 in 1949 while the number of applications for accommodation has risen from 10,112 in 1939 to 74,628 in 1949. There are over 15,000 class four employees, such as peons, dattaries etc. still wanting accommodation in Delhi.

Arrears

Another feature of the problem relates to arrears of rent. Rs. 19,91,144 was in arrears on December 31, 1949.

Comparisons are odious, but the Ministry of States, which administers nearly half the Indian Union, costs the Indian Tax-payer 12.34 lakhs against 42.23 lakhs for the Ministry of Food, Rs. 27 lakhs for the Ministry of Agriculture, Rs. 34 lakhs for Education and Rs. 103 lakhs for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Parliament during the current year will cost double of what it did in 1949 and the Cabinet 50 per cent more. With this squander-mania, the government has introduced an economy cut on all its employees and proposes to launch a nation-wide saving campaign.

The drab picture is not complete. Hardly the Parliament has gone into recess, the Ministry of Education has announced the resumption of its overseas scholarship scheme. It would thus appear that the much talked of economic crisis is now over. The Government has made no attempt to effect economies in its revenue budget. There have been some economies in the capital budget. This the Government was compelled to do because of the financial stringency in the money market. One view here has been that inflation in India will continue unchecked, so long as the Government of India keeps up its unproductive expenditure on progressively mounting scale.

Reconstruction Of
Cabinet

The much talked of reconstruction of the Cabinet came about during the week. The reasons for reconstruction are usually one of the following:—

1. The resignation of a minister or Ministers.
2. The desire of the Prime Minister to reconstruct his Cabinet as a result of a successful general election, or in order to infuse new blood in it.
3. The desire of the Prime Minister to reconstruct his cabinet on a sound basis—that is, in order to ensure the position of the Government.

The Prime Minister had all the three excuses to reconstruct his cabinet. Two of his colleagues, Dr. S. P. Mukherjee and Mr. K. C. Neogy had resigned from his Cabinet. The Parliament, which concluded its Budget Session last month, was the new Parliament, which had as many as 120 new members and which, in theory had been constituted after a General Election. In fact, every member had to take a fresh oath. Then again, Prime Minister had been wanting to infuse new blood into his Cabinet and ensure its compact working.

On Wednesday, the Prime Minister announced his intention to reconstruct his Cabinet. At a Cabinet meeting, he bade goodbye to his colleagues, adding

that that was its last meeting. The announcement came as a relief to some, who had been wanting to retire from their office. It created doubts and apprehensions amongst others, whom the rumours had marked for exclusion from the reconstituted Cabinet.

The process of reconstructing a Cabinet is a very delicate affair. The Prime Minister cannot fill vacancies following resignations by the simple process of nominating certain persons in accordance with his personal predilections, or move a Minister from one post to another without considering the consequences. He has to consider many varied factors, such as the qualities of claimants, the readjustment of offices without impairing the efficiency of various departments and the personal questions arising from long associations with his colleagues through political vicissitudes.

Let Lord Morley speak on this subject. He says:—“Cabinet reconstruction is made up of personal questions of the most trying and invidious kind. A Prime Minister, who wants to be able to dispose of certain offices in order to effect a reconstruction is placed in the embarrassing position of having to ask for his colleague's resignations, since, although they hold Cabinet office ‘durante beneplacito’, they have no obligation to put their resignation in his hands unless requested to do so. Such a request is generally complied

with, and its refusal would certainly be considered preposterous, and is contrary to political etiquette.”

The Prime Minister, in such cases, has always the whip hand. He can always say, “If you do not go, I will go.” And if he goes, so does the entire Cabinet.

Things are little different in New Delhi's set-up. On one side, the non-Congress Ministers have been most unhappy. Four have already gone and the rest, such as the Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, have been wanting to opt out of the Cabinet. In the last analysis, they have been nominated Ministers with the Prime Minister, as their constituency. Their view had been that the Congressmen, who take credit for certain things, should also share the blame for certain other things.

Looking back to last three years of the Congress Rule, it would have been better to have, at least, a Congressman as the Finance Minister. He would have been in a stronger position to curb the squander-mania of his colleagues.

The Congressmen have also made it abundantly clear that they did not welcome the non-Congress Ministers.

The Prime Minister is faced with another embarrassing problem. He is convinced that some of his colleagues have been highly successful failures. And yet they are sticking on, refusing to vacate for better and abler men. Some others are out to change over to other's portfolio, on the assumption that they are very likeable fellows.

As indicated last month, the Deputy Prime Minister has been thinking in terms of a smaller Cabinet, with a number of trainees working as Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers. No one yet knows how the Prime Minister's mind is working.

The personnel of the new Cabinet will, however, be announced before the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel leave for Bombay on Sunday morning. He will be away for almost a month.

REPTILES AREN'T COLD-BLOODED

A recent field expedition to Honduras in Central America to collect data on body temperatures of reptiles may throw valuable light on the mysteries of the complex human temperature control system, it was reported to the American Museum of Natural History.

Equipped with a pistol and thermometers, Charles M. Bogert, curator of the Museum's department of reptiles and amphibians, collected and took the temperatures of more than 1,000 snakes and lizards in the rain forest and jungle areas of Honduras.

Mr. Bogert said that reptiles possess no cooling system or internal heat and thus have to absorb life-maintaining heat from the ground, directly from the sun, and from the surrounding air.

He pointed out that only in birds and mammals is an internal heating system found and that some primitive mammals, neither shiver nor perspire, and lack adequate internal temperature control. Mr. Bogert believes that at some point when reptiles gave rise to mammals the complicated internal temperature control system evolved as an adjustment to radically changing environmental conditions.

Although it seems quite evident that the higher and more complex orders of mammals, including man, would probably not have survived without this complicated internal system, Mr. Bogert said that the reptiles' adjustments are superior from the standpoint of fuel consumption. Man pays a high price for his temperature control system according to the Museum scientist, who said that were a lizard as large as a man the human would require forty times more energy than the reptile to maintain himself at ordinary room temperature. “Some snakes can go three years without food because of the low energy requirements for simple body maintenance.”

The conception long held that reptiles are cold blooded doesn't fit with modern studies, said Mr. Bogert, who pointed out that when abroad and active, many reptiles keep their bodies at average temperatures that exceed those of the surrounding air, and many desert lizards prefer body temperatures between 100 to 104 degrees, or even higher than that of man. A temperature of 102 degrees proves fatal to lizards in cooler climates but

some desert species have survived 117 degrees.

DENIES DECLINE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Our civilization is not losing its intelligence although the wealthy and better educated classes are having smaller families.

This assurance was given the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. P. E. Vernon, psychologist for the British Admiralty.

Other psychologists backed up Dr. Vernon who took issue with the opinion of Sir Cyril Burt, of the University of London that by the end of the century the proportion of superior children will be half that in 1920 and the proportion of the very dull will be more than doubled.

Although psychologists admit that the most intelligent are not passing on their gifts to the next generation because of their small families, still children do not appear to be any “dumber” than their parents or grandparents.

“There are great difficulties in proving the extent to which intelligence is inherited,” Dr. Vernon said.

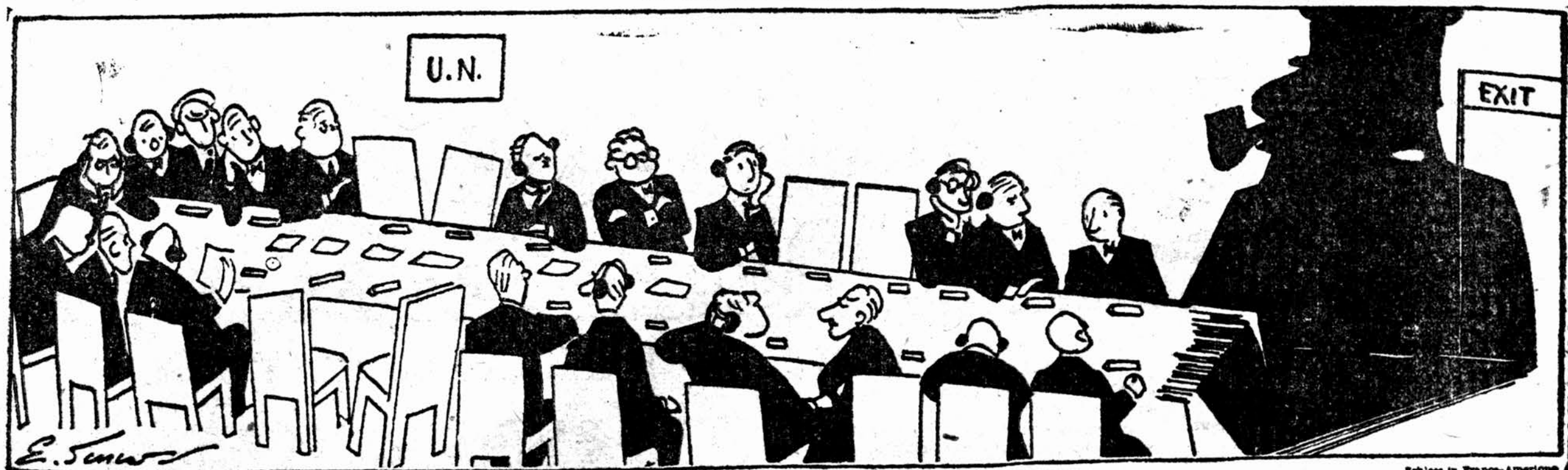
PHOBIAS ARE
CHILDISH

Persons who have phobias, such as unreasonable fears of open spaces, crowds, tunnels, and other conditions, have not grown up emotionally, says Dr. William B. Terhune of New Canaan, Conn.

“The phobic syndrome (complex of symptoms) is apparently one which arises in young adults when an apprehensive, dependent emotionally immature person is trying to realize his ambitions and become an independent, successful member of society,” he writes in “Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry.”

“Patients who suffer from the phobic syndrome are afraid to venture into the world alone. They carefully avoid crowds and all social gatherings, as well as open spaces such as streets and country roads where they might be entirely alone. They refuse to attend parties; go to restaurants; ride on trains, elevators, subways, airplanes, or ships; or go to beauty parlors or barber shops. They particularly dread towns, tunnels and islands.”

INVISIBLE PRESENCE



Short Story

THOSE THREE NIGHTS

By ACHYUT PARASNIS

WHILE the other clerks in that office watched out for the office clock to strike the stroke of six, Narayanrao Bhambare sat pinned down to his desk much too absorbed in the papers on his desk.

Narayanrao was familiar with the strange sensation when the spring of the office-clock quivered metallically. As the strokes faded in the air, he collected the scattered papers. He collected his papers with the same cruelty and hurry with which an unclaimed dead body is disposed of. The papers comprised claims of living men on the insurance policies of dead ones. Narayanrao instinctively and inevitably saw the burning pyre and heard the harsh caw-caw the encircling crows that appeared to be in the grip of a frightening greed. He hated himself in those moments and said to his assistant clerk, 'There's hardly any difference between the work of the

(The author of this story is a front-rank Marathi writer who has achieved considerable success as a creative artist using a sensitive and powerful pen. Like many literary men, he earns his living as a newspaperman and works occasionally for the radio. He possesses also an adequate understanding of the stagecraft and screen technique.)

The story which is a novelette has been specially abridged and adapted although the nuances of the original with Parasn's powerful imagination, deep insight into the human mind and analysis of the emotional reaction and behaviour pattern of the common humanity are lost in the process of reproduction in English language).

MURDERFARAS and ourselves; is there now?

He picked up his serge-coat that was like a quilt with half a dozen patches and shoved his hands into it. Out of sheer force of habit, he put his hand in a pocket of the coat to make sure his single anna-piece was there. This was the last day of the month. He was getting his pay on the first of the next month on the next day. But he could buy an anna-worth of chocolates for his son, Balu.

As he walked out of his office into the street, he felt there was an indescribable sadness everywhere. It was just a feeling. The people in the street would suddenly stop, collect together and then proceed on their way. Their faces exuded misery. He recalled men behaving in this way during the days of the '42 movement. And he said to himself, 'What has a clerk to do with politics?' and entered a shop.

'Give me an anna-worth of chocolates, please' he put his hand in his pocket and asked for the chocolates.

The persons in the shop started studying Narayanrao with marked curiosity. He waited for some time and then said insistently 'What are you looking at? Give me my chocolate'. But he found that people were looking at him as one would look at a lunatic.

'You haven't heard, I suppose?' the shopkeeper calmly asked Na-

ayanrao. When his face registered the blank of ignorance, he added, 'Gandhiji is dead?'

Surprise and sorrow filled Narayanrao's face. He felt his heart was going cold, ice cold. He was looking about with an empty mind nobody knew where. Tears gathered in his eyes and they dropped out in tribute to the dead.

With a shaking palm, Narayanrao thrust out his hand and half crying he demanded, 'Give me an anna-worth of sandal 'UDBATTI'.'

He felt his body was dissolving in anguish. He probed with his fingers parts of his body. The sense of touch had gone. He was walking the street like a dumb bullock. A subconscious instinct and the habits of his feet were taking him to his home. At moments, he felt that the nerves in his brain were being dissolved or turned into insensitive stone.

His brain was not, however, to be turned into a stone but was to be smashed into smithereens. Someone was wailing out of the loud-speaker, 'Cruel murder of Mahatma Gandhi! Bullets were fired in his heart!'

The five elements in the infinite universe were deranged with grief and they were wailing horribly. Narayanrao thought they were delirious. He felt he, too, was going to become mad. The inner impulse in him was assassinated. A military truck passed very close to him speedily. He felt that the thousands of clouds in the sky were thundering. He was bombarded with some handbills. He was not in a position to read, but still picked up one of them. The same wail of sorrow, the same cry of anguish!

He walked on. People were shouting. But he paid no attention to it. Crowds had collected in the streets. The one wave of anger, the one cry confronted him. He was pushed about and pushed others about as his almost insensitive body moved.

He felt himself completely numb and when he could move no further, he entered a teashop and crashed into a chair. He sat there for a long time with his head held between his hands.

'But, Sahib...' the teashop waiter shook him. When Narayanrao raised his face the waiter gave a start when he saw the glassy pupils of his eyes. Narayanrao said in a feeble voice, 'Water'. He emptied one glass and asked for another. He finished it. He then asked for tea. He was told no tea could be sold. But he still asked for it. His face was ghastly. A cup of tea was placed before him. He drank it like water. After some time, he felt better. He got up, went to the counter. He said, 'How horrible, barbarous!' He put his hand in his pocket, but the man said, 'Never mind. Go along.' Narayanrao gave him a look of friendliness. He whipped the UDBATTI in his fist.

As he reached his house, he

saw a crowd of women standing in a cluster. They were standing like trees in winter. His wife was among these women. She was wearing her sari of faded colour. As she saw him, she pulled up the sari to cover her head. She followed him. She wanted to ask her husband, 'Is this all true? The devil of a boar...' but got her reply when she saw his face. The blow had landed really and she asked no question.

Silently, Narayanrao took off his coat and shirt and he said solemnly, 'Bring in the lights. Is this an occasion for sitting in the dark? The Mahatma has had his salvation. It's God's will. His great work on the earth is probably over. Probably, he is wanted somewhere else and his 'avatar' is necessary to vanquish evil there... Light the lamps.'

Narayanrao's talk was inconceivable to his wife. He was behaving in a calm manner. But she sensed some kind of strangeness in this calm. This was new experience for her and it was, therefore, fear-some.

Flames burnt in illuminating grandeur before the picture of Gandhiji. Gandhiji was smiling. He had held out his arms in a gesture of salute. With a pathetic expression, Narayanrao spoke to him. 'Bapu, don't make us feel mean with your smile. Don't shame us into insignificance with your salute.'

Till late in the night, Narayanrao was reading the story of Gandhiji's life.

He left his home in the morning and came out into the street. People were frantic and were talking wildly. But he kept his mouth shut and tried to close his ears returned straight to his house.

'Who killed him? They say he is a Brahmin from Poona', his wife said.

'Monsters have no other caste, Laxmi. He's not a Brahmin, he's a monster' Narayanrao calmly replied.

Sadly, he looked at the picture of Gandhiji and picked up his Gita. He made Balu sit by his side and read out:

Mahapapadi papani

Geetadhyanam karoti chet

One who is absorbed in the study of the Geeta while facing his destiny is emancipated even when he lives in the midst of life.....

It is doubtful whether Balu could understand a word of it. But when Narayanrao recited the Geeta with Balu near him, his wife always stood behind the door and piously heard the recitation. When Narayanrao folded his hands, she followed the gesture. Narayanrao went on and when he reached the second chapter, his face appeared to have been bathed by the light of peace.

Nayam nanti na nanyate
The soul does not kill and is not also killed by anyone).

Nayam chhindanti shastrani,
Nayam dahati pavakah
(No weapon can hit the soul nor

can fire destroy it).
'Gandhi's soul remains imperishable, but his existence has ended in this mortal world of illusion'.

Narayanrao's wife could not arrest the upsurge of her tears. With tear-soaked eyes and strangled voice she asked 'Why then so much grief? You did not eat anything since yesterday. You recite the Geeta, teach so much wisdom and still you ignore the demands of life...'

None of them had eaten and Narayanrao remembered about the visit to the river bank. He put on his coat, picked up his cap and kept it back. He came out.

The radio was blaring out a vivid description of the funeral and he felt he was actually participating in the funeral procession. Thousands of men formed a procession that had had no leader and they moved in the direction of the river bank. When the radio blared out, 'Raghupati raghava Rajaram', the procession would echo the recitation in loud tones.

When Narayanrao returned home he passed by houses set on fire. There were so many funeral pyres and their light heightened the darkness in his face. He was raising his foot with effort and he felt himself exhausted and sad. Soon a posse of policemen dressed in khaki rushed past him. They were blowing harsh whistles and flourishing their lathis. Narayanrao was walking like a drunkard and somebody gave him a push. He somehow maintained his balance and opened his eyes to be confronted by a policeman. He was greeted with 'Pagal dekhte kya bhaga? bhago? A military truck came whirling down the road. The curfew was soon to be imposed. Shouts rose, 'BHAGO, BHAGO'.

Narayanrao somehow managed to reach the entrance of his WADA and did not know what happened to him. But when he regained consciousness, he found himself surrounded by some of his neighbours. He got up hurriedly and went to his house. One of his neighbours walked in.

'You had participated in the procession?' he asked.

'Yes' Narayanrao answered.

'Was it good?'

'Why, it was a grand affair. There were five bands playing'.

'Don't misunderstand me Narayanrao.'

'But this is exactly the time for misunderstanding you. You are asking such idiotic questions when we're going through such terrible times.'

'Yes how terrible. That an educated man and a Brahmin should commit such a murder. Serve them right when their houses are being burnt down.'

'Did you see many houses on fire on your way home?'

'I hadn't gone out to count the houses on fire, now Narayanrao flared up angrily. 'You are a shameless person. You gloat over the acts of some of us non-Brahmins who are goondas. These mon-

(Continued on Page 29)



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

BROTHER Shewak Bhojraj, Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Kumari Sati Ramchandani visited Ahmedabad and Sabarmati on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari.

A number of functions were arranged by the children of those places at Gandhi Nagar, Udhav Nagar and Dar-yapur. A parents' meeting was organised at Kuber Nagar, and a workers' meeting at Sabarmati.

Boys and girls of the Balkan-Ji-Bari centres and Bal Mandirs gave very interesting items of dances, songs, stories and games. The parents promised to co-operate in the work, and the workers re-organised their programme of work. The local activities would be attended to by Shri Ghan-shyam Vyas, with the help of Shri Ravi Shankar Raval, and the work in the camps and townships will be looked after by Shri V. H. Lalwani, Shri Khalidas Mehta, Shri Jiwanlal Pherwani and Shri Chainraj Ahuja, with the help of Shri K. U. Bhatt. So we wish them success in their efforts.

Kashmere Gate Balkan-Ji-Bari unit of Delhi has started a Library for children and workers. They propose to organise shortly a summer study class for the Balkan-Ji-Bari workers and a trip to some distant place for the Balkan-Ji-Bari boys and girls.

Big Bears Come South

A party of hunters were surprised in a big way in the Rocky Mountains not long ago. They were prepared to meet the grumpy grisly, but, riding into a clearing, they saw a giant bear that dwarfed all the grislies they had ever met.

This bear was probably a Kodiak, the world's largest carnivorous animal, which is usually found only on Kodiak Island, off Alaska, or in Alaska. It must have wandered 100 miles south of its native haunts.

It was about to attack a moose, but, seeing the hunters, it reared up and bounded ferociously at them, making jumps of 18 feet at a time. The hunters' horses turned and fled, but the leader of the party managed to aim his rifle at the bear and shot it when it was only 75 yards from him.

The Kodiak was found to weigh 1600 lbs—600 lbs more than the average grisly, and to measure nine feet from nose to tail. Why the huge bear should have roamed so far south is a mystery!

Stamp News

A new Belgian stamp bears the portrait of Guido Gezelle, who died just fifty years ago. He is regarded as one of the greatest Flemish poets. The stamp issued by Austria this

year for her "Stamp Day" depicts three stamp covers and a magnifying-glass focused to show the details of of the stamps.

A new set on sale in Yugoslavia commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the first railway in that country.

A stamp collection has been exchanged for a house in Perth, Western Australia.

Paraguay has overprinted a stamp with a surcharge, and the proceeds are to be devoted to helping victims of the recent earthquake in Ecuador.

New Japanese stamps honour famous personalities of that country; they are the beginning of a long series.

Unforgettable Laugh

"I should know that laugh anywhere"—we have all said that on hearing an acquaintance's distinctive guffaw.

One such laugh recently earned a pension for a Canadian veteran named Richard MacGregor, who in the First World War was reported missing, believed killed; but who, confused in his mind, had gone back to live in Canada under another name.

In 1937 he claimed a pension, giving the name of the Canadian unit with which he had served. But he had no documents to prove who he was, no one could be found who remembered him; and for 12 years the Canadian Department of Veterans' Affairs tried to establish his identity.

Not long ago, however, a woman recognised his laugh and found that he was the man to whom she had once been engaged; a man from Saskatchewan has also remembered him. So the old soldier has now been given his pension, and like Rob Roy, may now say without fear, "My name is MacGregor!"

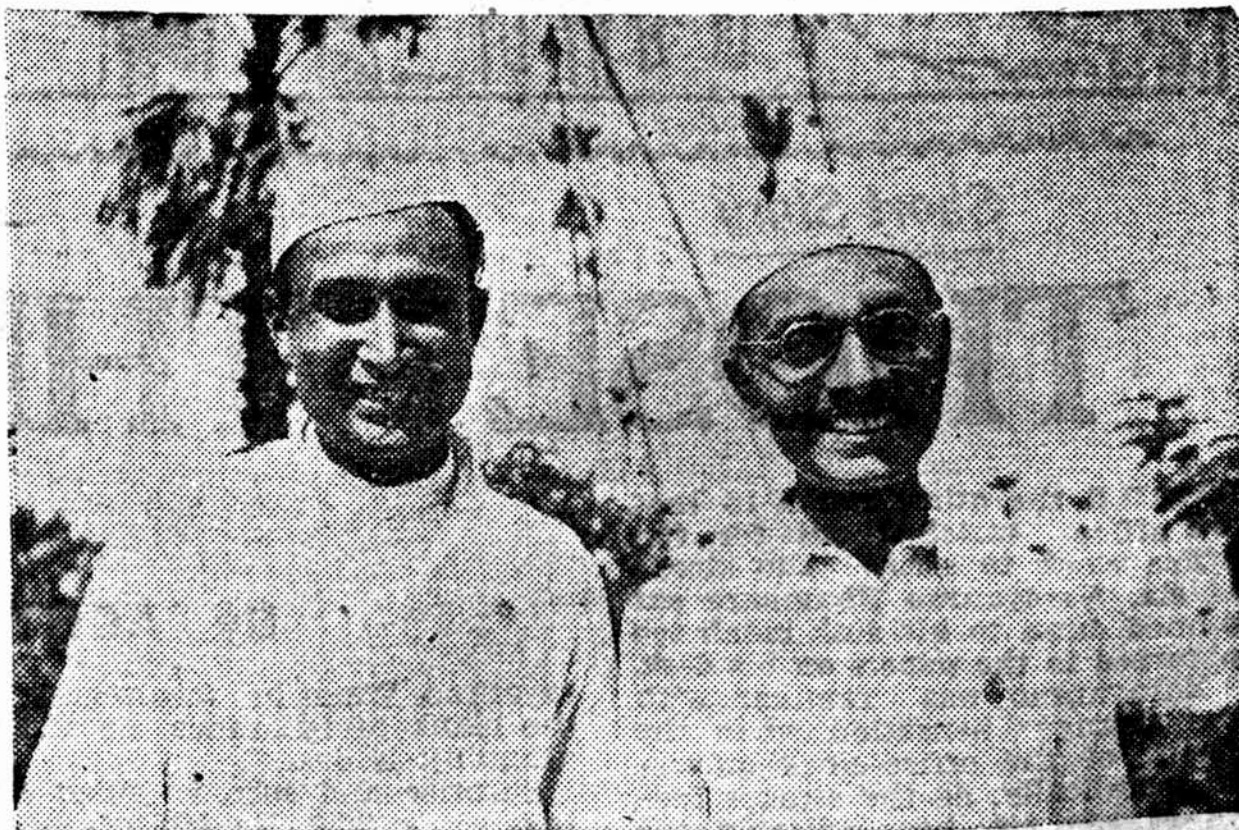
Unclaimed Legacy

It is a remarkable story, and it recalls a story, even more remarkable, told in the life of Lord Langdale, one of Queen Victoria's famous judges. It concerns a sum of money left to a man whom for convenience we will call A, and which at his death was to be divided among surviving relatives. A had disappeared and being unheard of for 30 or more years, relatives at last went to law and asked the judge to presume that he was dead, and to divide the money as the will directed.

Langdale declined until one more great search had been made. But when this proved fruitless the case came again into Court, whereupon the judge made an order presuming the death of A and directing that the money be distributed as the will prescribed. The document was signed by Lord Langdale.

The Law Courts clerk who received that document for entering in the official volume proved to be none other than the longlost A.

BALKAN-JI-BARI BOSSES



Shri C. K. Kamdar (left) and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial and All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari respectively.

In his youth he had got into some simple scrape and had left the country for a while. Returning later under a false name, he had obtained a situation at the Law Courts, and it was Langdale's order declaring him officially dead that caused him to declare his identity and ultimately led to his enjoyment of money that for 30 years had been accumulating for him.

Fall Of Victoria Falls

The Victoria Falls have reached the lowest level in living memory.

Because of drought in the western highlands of Angola, the catchment area of the mighty Zambesi River and its two chief tributaries, the Victoria Falls are nothing more at the moment than a vast expanse of rock for great stretches along the bank. Where Livingstone once gazed upon a mile of foaming, tumbling water there is today only a series of stagnant pools.

The drought of last year, and the scanty rainfall this season, have combined to reduce the flow, but from this month onward—provided it rains—a gradual rise should be recorded until the middle of May.

Back To School

We are quite used to hearing granddad say with a sigh, "I wish I were back at school"; but for a young person to express such a wish is indeed surprising. Yet not long ago a girl of 18, Hilda Dowling, who left school a year ago, wanted to go back.

She has a job as domestic help, so, when her fortnight's holiday drew near, she obtained permission from the educational authorities and went back to spend a happy two weeks

working in her old classroom at Framlingham County Modern School, Norfolk—somewhat to the astonishment of the other girls.

She explained that there were several things she had not finished when she was at school. The headmaster proposes to place her name on the school records as the first girl to ask to come back to school.

JUST AN IDEA

As Napoleon said: The true conquests, the only conquests which cost no regrets, are those achieved over ignorance.

A GARDENING NOTE

An expert on diet stated recently that the calories expended in a long afternoon's gardening amount to the same number as those used by an oarsman in the Varsity Boat Race.

This may account for that "blue" feeling from which many fathers seem to suffer after a long spell of digging.

Brain Brighteners

1. What can go in the face of the Sun yet have no shadow?
2. A gardener plants an orchard with 5,776 trees, and arranges them so that the number of rows of trees equals the number of trees in each row. How many rows were there?
3. What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water?
4. I am a name of two words. Without the second my first is unsupportable. My second alone serves the purpose of human beings. My whole is used in all offices. What am I?
5. Which four letters would frighten a thief?
6. A large piece of stone weighing one maund has been broken into four pieces, by means of which I can weigh from one to forty seers. What is the weight of each piece of stone?

ANSWER

1. Wind.
2. 76. Which is the square root of the given number.
3. Sponge.
4. Ink-pot.
5. O.I.C.U. (Oh, I see you).
6. 1, 3, 9 and 27 Seers.

Useless

Traveller: "What is the use of having a Time-Table if your trains don't run on time?"

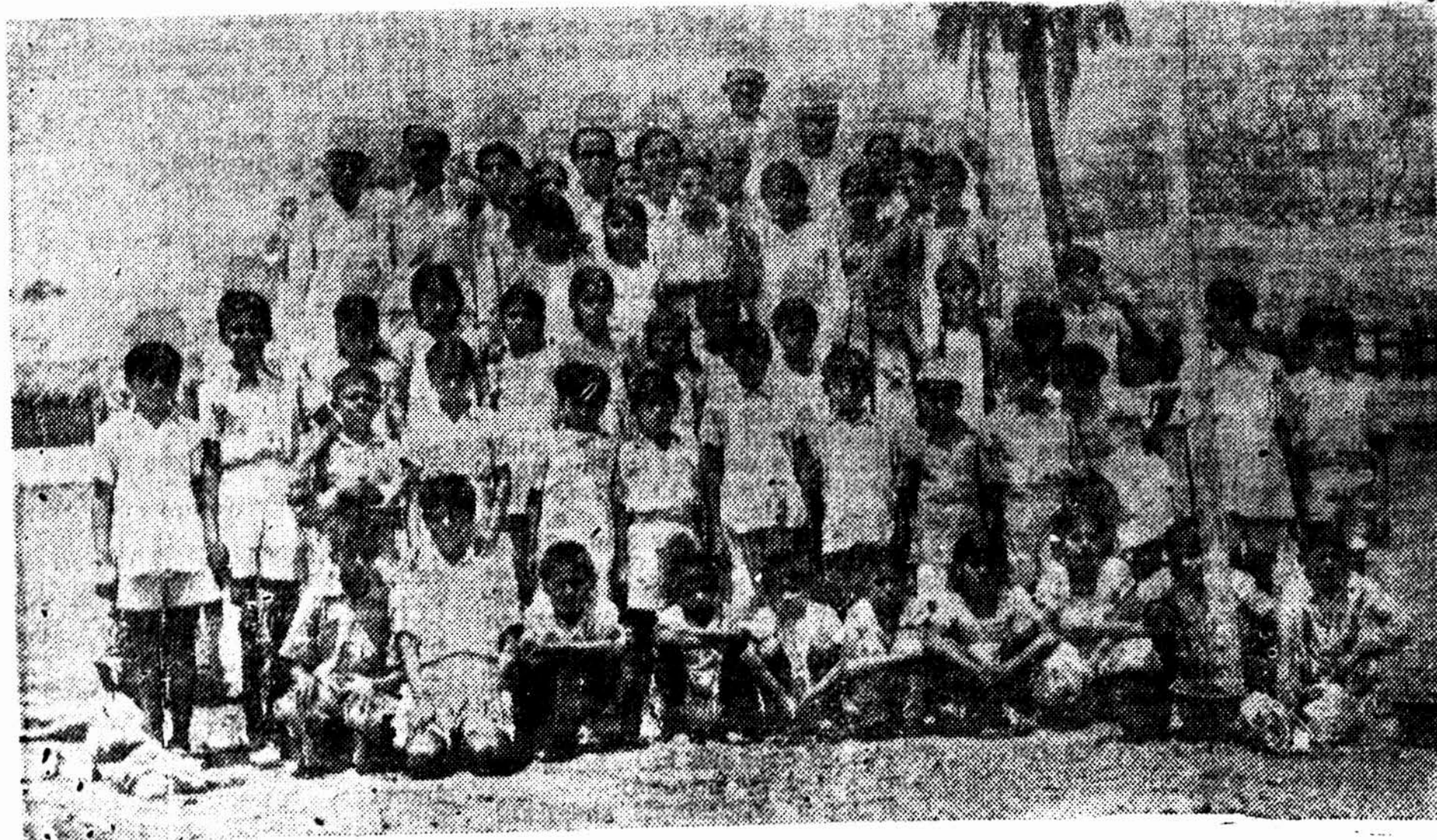
Station Master: "How would you know they were running late if we didn't have a Time-Table?"

Balkan-Ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join this children's and youth's organisation. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21. He will be much pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND.

44 Good Wishes from Your Loving, DADA.



Balkan-Ji-Bari boys and girls of Kalyan Camp No. 4.

MAY 28 IS D-DAY FOR BERLIN

(Continued from Page 8)

The boys wear blue ties as against black ties under Hitler.

Old Slogan Back Again

Deputy Minister President Walter Ulbricht has promised these youngsters the opportunity of travel to the Soviet Union and all other countries under the heel of Russia. He didn't say that in so many words. He called those countries "the People's Democratic Countries."

Hitler in his day promised them travel to Italy and Japan.

Once they stood chanting "We want Hitler, we want Hitler." Now, in the same square, they call, "We want Ulbricht, we want Ulbricht."

But many of those who once wore the black tie have remembered that it brought them—poverty, disgrace and humiliation. Students in the Eastern Berlin University have been secretly handing out pamphlets. They ask their colleagues not to vote for a member of the youth movement to be on the Student Council. These men know what it was not to be allowed to have an opinion.

But their's is a dangerous job. One mistake will put them in a concentration camp for five years, maybe for ever. But "it is worth it," said one boy. "My father tells me freedom is the only thing to fight for." Neither he nor his father ever experienced a 'camp.' Those who have aren't taking any such risks.

There is no doubt that Germans live in terror under the Russians.

"The only reason the Russians freed the prisoners recently from the three camps in Eastern Germany was to make room for a new wave of 'criminals,'" said one German. Another man added, "They will continue in this manner until every German under their control is 'purified by Communism.'"

It looks as though he is right. Within the past two weeks 128 high functionaries have come to West Berlin to stay. One of the three ministers who fled said: "It is useless to have any connection with any party other than the Communists. It is also too dangerous."

Minister Escapes

Dr. Hugo Kunisch, Finance Minister of Saxony-Anhalt, also an active member of the Christian Democratic Party, has for a long time been guarded by two policemen.

When he came to Berlin for a session with the People's Chamber, he was warned to return. When he did return, he was accused of being in touch with the "reactionaries." He knew what that meant—the rest of his life in jail.

So he took car and started out for west Berlin with the two policemen following him.

On the outskirts of Halle, another policeman stopped him and asked him where he was going. He lied. He said he was on his way to Bernburg, north of Halle. The policeman said "Fine. Just where I am going. Will you give me a lift." Kunisch had no alternative.

Shortly after this he noticed a police car in front and one behind. Then a Russian car passed him and fell in line. He was in convoy.

The "hitch-hiking" policeman, seeing all wads now well, left the car and joined his companions in front. In terror, the Minister shot his car across bumpy fields, hit a small trail and by devious roads reached West Berlin where he now hides in comparative safety.

His one worry, like all political refugees from Eastern Germany, is his family. Here he waits impatiently for a secret word that they will be able to join him, or a word of consolation that they haven't been arrested.

"Such was life under Hitler. It hasn't changed a bit", was a friend's remark on hearing the story.

Freedom Of Press

In 1945 Western Powers promised to teach Germans the meaning of freedom of the press. They started their lessons by controlling the German papers and advising them not to criticize any of the Four Occupying Powers.

But Germans soon realized freedom of the press meant in the Nazi days they learned to between the lines. If a Nazi paper published an article instructing the to cut down on butter because the cause of heart disease, they instantly knew that next day's newspaper in the same way would become convinced and

going to happen to them because an American wrote: "Germans aren't worth a dime".

When they heard that an article in an American paper said old age was a burden to any country, they thought this meant the future would hold no old-age pensions.

In September, 1945, the American licensed 'Der Tegesspiegel' started a column called "Democratic Forum". Under this headline, "Letters to the editor" were supposed to be printed. For weeks no letters arrived. Nobody dared complain. Then, gradually, letters began dribbling in, all unsigned. The Germans were afraid they would be punished for complaining, suggesting or criticizing.

Today they no longer remember whether during the Nazi times there was anything like a "Letters to the editor" column. They have forgotten there was not as they have forgotten many other things they disliked under the Nazis.

A newspaper here costs about five cents and is a luxury to the average working man, who earns around \$70 a month. To an unemployed man, whose benefit is \$8 a month, a daily newspaper is out of the question.

Not Like Americans

The Germans shop hard for their papers. Unlike the Americans, who have their morning and evening favourites, these people buy a different paper each day in an effort to get the absolute maximum for their money.

Also, unlike America which has the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and many other news agencies, West Germany has only one agency. It is called DPA.

This is a constant gripe among Germans. They argue: "A monopoly news agency can influence the opinions of the people and also can influence a newspaper politically by the way it presents its news items."

They demand a competitor, and rumour has it that, with the support of the German heavy industry, a second agency may be established under the name of "Telepress."

Oscar W. Reschke, head of the Berlin office of DPA, does not like the situation of the press in Berlin. "There are a number of things here the press should fight. But if we publish these things, we give our eastern neighbour a triumph which is grist to the mill of the eastern propaganda machine. So, against our conscience, we leave these things 'undiscovered,'" he said.

Sale-Boosters

The greatest influence on the sale of papers is the printing of biographies of ex-personalities.

These run in serial form. "Goebbels and his amourettes", "Life and death of Benito Mussolini", "Hitler's private life", "Canaris and Mussolini", and anything to do with Eva Braun Hitler's mistress, step up the sale of the paper.

Almost all magazines in Germany today try to increase their sales by printing stories of the Nazis, stories which are read avidly and, if you have a short memory, might incline you to think they weren't such bad people after all.

Germans are of the opinion that their newspapers reflect the mind of the people more now than in the past 15 years. They are under no censorship other than to "keep the peace", and, through the columns, the people can gripe, groan or praise to their hearts' content.

Effective Dieting

There is something about American food in Berlin which makes nearly all those eating it fat.

Slim, beautiful young wives, who joined their husbands over here, slowly put on pound after pound until they can no longer fit into a size 12 but send back home for sizes 14 and 16.

Both men and women started exercising frantically. That proved useless. Hours were spent swimming, playing tennis, walking. Still no appreciable reduction in weight.

Then from Hollywood came a diet. It was a miserable business consisting only of boiled eggs—but it did the trick.

In one week people were cutting weight by from 10 to 20 pounds. True, they could only play one set of tennis as against the three and four had played before taking the diet, their tummies were flat and their waists corrugated with fat.

Her parties became nightmares—the hostess having boiled eggs for breakfast for others, and chicken for other guests. Faces became haggard. The diet was misery, but it was a success.

"Father Of Congress Seva Dal"

(Continued from Page 4)

his distress and to prosecute his study of selfless workers, trained and dies. But fortunately his diligence and hard work earned him some scholarships which helped him to finance his stay at Ann Arbor to some appreciable extent. He also toured some of the States carrying on propaganda for India—giving mainly the historic background for the appreciation of the devastating effects of foreign rule in the country.

After securing the Master of Science at Ann Arbor, Dr. Hardikar went to the University of Illinois at Urbana to study for Ph.D. in Economics and Politics.

But as Lala Lajpatrai was asking for an energetic young man to help him in his political work and as his choice fell on Dr. Hardikar, Dr. Hardikar decided to give up his University career and stepped into politics under the distinguished guidance of the Lion of the Punjab. In this connection he toured most of the states and even visited the Indians in Canada and helped to put their case before the Canadian authorities.

fore the Canadian authorities.

It may be recalled that due to all these efforts and especially of Dr. Sunderland of revered memory, Indians in the United States were able to put forth their case effectively in connection with citizenship rights, though the emigration (immigration) issue was not satisfactorily solved.

Besides the Seva Dal, Dr. Hardikar's activities comprise the multiple set-up of life in India that was fighting for freedom. Including helping one of his colleagues in the work of a sanatorium, a lady doctor in expanding her maternity institution and work, there are a hundred and one activities in which Dr. Hardikar's advice is sought by his friends and political colleagues. He has been taking active part in the Labour Movement and is connected in an important capacity with the I.N.T.U.C. of the Province.

His 61st birthday which falls today will be a day of joy to thousands of his friends from Delhi to Madras and Calcutta and will of course be observed by the Congress and Seva Dal with great éclat in BOMBAY.

MONGOLIA'S 'LIVING BUDDHA' A REFUGEE IN HARVARD DORMITORY

A DIMINUTIVE Mongolian whom 1,000,000 persons look upon as the reincarnation of Buddha has been eating and sleeping in a Harvard dormitory recently.

Students in Adams House, one of Harvard's upperclass dorms, stop and stare when Dilowa, Gegen appears, in the lunch line with flowing robes of gold and red, a chain of prayer beads—and a plastic food tray.

Dilowa, who is both a living saint and a cardinal to the Lama Buddhists in Tibet and Mongolia, is also a fugitive from the Chinese Communists. He fled to the United States last year, and is sleeping at the Adams House suite of his godson, Sophomore David Lattimore.

Lattimore was born in Peking, and his slight knowledge of Chinese is the only medium Dilowa has of communicating with an English-speaking world.

But Dilowa's deep, oriental smile and his friendly eyes have spoken more eloquently than words to the hundreds of students he lives with. Almost the only words of English that

BY JOHN SACK

he understands are "Hello," "Good Night" and a photographer's request to "smile."

There are several "Living Buddhas" in the Lama religion. Dilowa is a high-ranking one. Priests can trace his lineage back through 17 other reincarnations, down to the St. Dilowa who has become "part of the body of Buddha." To his adherents, he is almost 1,000 years old.

Yet, under the Buddhist religion, the aged religious leader is not supposed to talk or hear about his "ancestry." It is profanity to mention Buddha or even his own name—Dilowa—in his presence.

Dilowa's superior is the Dalai Lama, whose castle in Tibet was recently visited by Lowell Thomas. Like the Dalai, Dilowa was born the very minute that the last reincarnation died. The soul of the first Dilowa, according to the Buddhists, has always stayed among the living.

When the last reincarnation died, priests had to search all through Mongolia before they found a child who was born at the same time.

Dilowa was a popular religious leader in Mongolia until 1931, when the Russians tried him for conspiring with the Chinese. Because of his popularity in Mongolia, Dilowa was acquitted. After the trial he left for Tibet.

Under increasing Communist pres-

Now the army is going to have to suffer. Army Headquarters in Berlin has issued a directive. The war is over. They want no more sloppy soldiers. Old clothes are to be thrown away, and surplus fat melted off.

All officers are ordered to take medicals. The surgeon will see what is wrong and will draw up a plan to remedy the faults.

Weight must come within the limits of height; otherwise, they go on the diet, which is served in all army messes.

One soldier who had been on the diet for a week and lost 14 pounds said, "maybe I look a smart soldier now, but the truth is I can hardly raise my arm in a salute."

H.BOMB TALK DISPERSES COMINFORM BOSSES

(Continued from Page 8)

unless eaten in contaminated food.

The general rules for defence against atomic blast are the same as those for defence against the "block-buster" attacks of the later stages of World War II. The Germans built special towers of refuge shaped like huge shells standing on their bases. Similar towers are expected to be developed by local defence authorities against atomic attack. Deep underground shelters also afford protection.

Soldiers are being told in atomic instruction, that the danger from atomic bursts in the air is chiefly from blast and heat—not from radiation.

Best Chance

The best chance to escape atomic attack is in the country. Atomic bombs are costly and any nation using them would have only a limited supply.

According to an exclusive statement made by Lt.-Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Army Commander, "Atomic bombs would be directed against key cities and congested centres. A deployed force would have a good chance of avoiding contaminated areas. Hills and mountains would be effective in localising effects. No one would have too many atomic bombs in the event of war. Even a well-prepared army like the German frequently ran out of shells and bombs."

WHITE LOTUS DAY

(Continued from page 6)

dents; those who do more than study, who try to sacrifice for the cause of Theosophy. They are able to contact not only the mind of the Teacher, but also the throbbing, powerful heart of Madame Blavatsky so that they are able to feel and embody the radiant influence of her own compassionate sacrifice. The process of assimilation of the teachings of Theosophy is different for those two types of students. Some really assimilate the mental side of Theosophy alone, whereas others are able to assimilate the heart aspect of the Wisdom Religion. Let us, therefore, hope that we may have among our companions those who will serve the philosophy, those who will show their devotion, not only in studious application but also in devoted service, so that, in course of time, their own sacrificial devotion may bring them to know Madame Blavatsky and her Masters, and ultimately to rise successfully and triumphantly to that high spiritual plane where live the Masters, those White Lotus Flowers who have become perfected Glories.

Let us talk it over—

A NEW decree passed by the Chinese Communist Government prohibiting polygamy, child-marriage, concubinage, etc. is not without special significance to us at this juncture as we are still undetermined about enacting a somewhat similar measure in the shape of the Hindu Code Bill.

Whether social reforms can be brought about by legislation or not, it must be admitted that it helps their pace and, to that extent, one can say that a part of the work started by the Chinese Revolution of 1911 has been completed by the new Government in that ancient land. Ultimate victory of this newly established regime will of course depend upon its ability to complete the other part of the work—that of liberating the people from poverty, ignorance and internal feuds. But that will take some time since the ever changing river Yangtse and the erratic rains (on whom agricultural China depends for food) will not be more prone to be governed by human edicts, whether written in royal blue or Kremlin Red. To set-up dams and start on irrigation works China must find some peace.

It is curious but not quite strange, perhaps, that two neighbouring countries like China and India whose civilizations are among the oldest in the world should have some peculiar social customs that reduced their womenfolk to a sub-human status. To be a good wife and mother has been the time-honoured ideal before the Chinese woman like that of her counterpart in India. The lode-star of her life has been the desire to please her lord and master. It is for that reason, to give but one instance, that she has ungrudgingly submitted to the unnatural and painful practice of 'feet binding'. For tiny feet were considered as a mark of beauty. This custom alone among numerous others was symbolic of the feudalistic society's determination to fetter women's freedom. And as in other countries and with other people poets were not lacking to glorify the beauty of tiny feet which were referred to as "Golden Lilies".

The helpless plight of woman, her economic dependence and the narrow sphere of activity were being considered as sign of respectability. Prior to the Han Dynasty woman's status had reached such low ebb that it was customary to bury girl slaves and concubines along with their dead master a horrid device of solving the problem of feeding them. Notwithstanding these facts, it would be a grave mistake to imagine that the history of China is an unrelieved tale of women's bondage and sufferings. From time to time, genius amongst women sprang up. It is known to very few that the discovery of the art of raising silk worms was done by a woman, the wife of the Emperor who built the Great Wall of China. There have been women scholars, philosophers, poets, administrators and warriors too, in spite of society's attempts at suppressing women. Doesn't this bear a close resemblance to the dark period in Indian history?

Contacts with the industrialised West and its ideas, as well as the struggle for national liberation had the same effect as it did on Indian thought and the position of women. Economic domination of foreign powers, the danger of Japanese aggression and the corrupt and inefficient rule of the Manchu Kings had prepared the ground for new forces to take the root in. And it was in this way that the National Revolution began under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This gave opportunity to thousands of women to abandon the practice of feet-binding as they stepped out of their homes to serve the country.

The New Woman Movement was only an offshoot of the larger one, the guiding force behind it being Madam Chiang Kai-Shek, one of the three Ling sisters who have been dominating the political scene in no less a manner than their distinguished husbands. They have had the benefit of first class education outside China but the numerous other women who are holding responsible positions in commercial, educational and political life of the country have also received westernised education. In China co-education at the University stage has been a real success unlike in our own country. The Chinese women's make-up and dress are more westernised than ours and in a way has come to indicate "progress". There is hardly any sphere of activity where she has not entered. But as in our country so in China too, that emancipation is effective in case

"CURVE GIRL" IN LONDON



Coleen Gray, the Hollywood "Curve Girl", seen with a grand bouquet on her arrival at London Airport.

SWEDEN TODAY

(Continued from Page 5)

the expense of the company. Besides they co-operated with the municipality and partly financed town-planning, gave grants to the hospitals, to the workers' educational societies and cultural associations. They even conducted discussion groups in philosophy and religion, both for the workers and for the office staff and engineers.

Social Security

Within a period of fifty years the nation has been able to build up a system of social legislation, social welfare and social security which is very extensive. The social services are manned by highly qualified personnel. Social work as a society pastime and fashion is strongly discouraged, neither do they believe in dilettantish social service by ladies with leisure who, running away from their own emptiness, try to work out their different, personal frustrations on society, doing "social work" and feel grand about it. As there is freedom from want, and social security, people do not have to lie and cheat and trample down their fellow-men earning a miserable living. Then money does not become the all-consuming, all-debasing passion of a nation but their vital energies are released for constructive and creative work, for living as humans.

No Scope For Reds

It is significant that, while a part of the West is caught up in Russian hysteria, the Communists in Sweden lost their strength in the Parliament from fifteen seats (1944) to nine seats in the 1948 elections, out of a total of 230. This in spite of Russia's new prestige in winning the War.

Where basic needs are satisfied, education is universal and individual and independent thought is encouraged, Communism withers.

How can a small country not particularly rich in resources achieve this? Firstly, the limited population compared to the area, 6 to 7 millions compared to a certain extent. But there are several other causes. The foundation of Swedish industrial supremacy, its precision and quality, is laid by technically gifted Swedish workmen. During my first two years of workshop training, I came in intimate contact with them and have the greatest respect for their intelligence, technical ability, their conscientiousness and absolute reliability. When every individual has a highly developed sense of responsibility, the finished product cannot but

of small numbers compared with those who are still bound by old practices. It is for this reason that the revolutionary step taken by the Communist Government should be welcomed.

Leela

be first class. Secondly, their prosperity, I think, is not so much a question of the quantity of their wealth, but of its planned development and distribution. There is a great feeling for the common good. The Swedes have always had a great facility for joining forces and, while preserving their individuality, working together for the whole.

Co-operative Spirit

One of the contributory causes to this might be the habits of a people living isolated in a sparsely populated country, with enough living room and soil, turning to their neighbours for help and joining forces with them in fighting the common enemy, the natural elements — and it has always been a hard fight — as compared with the other over-populated countries where getting even an existence minimum has always been a struggle. Having never been a subjugated nation, the spirit of suspicion and intrigue has not thrived. Where there is absence of suspicion the best in man has a chance of coming out. A sense of justice and fair play is an age-old tradition and has always been inherent in their nature. A sense of justice leads to the recognition of the rights of others.

Thus the individual has to a surprising extent advanced from the primitive stage of thinking in terms of "I" and has become "We" conscious.

Where there is "We" consciousness there is co-operation, and there is a wonderful co-operative spirit in the country. Where there is co-operation both rights and duties are recognised and everybody finds a suitable niche for himself and has the satisfaction of working for the whole. Then there is no exploitation. Then the weak and the mute, the shy and the knotted has a chance of living a full life without being humiliated or crushed by aggressive bullies. Living, not on sufferance, not weighed down with obligations condescendingly conferred by successful benefactors, but living with self-respect, independently, with human dignity.

The instinct of the jungle is the destruction of the weak, the survival of the brutishly strong.

The only criterion by which human progress and culture can be judged is by the extent to which the weak — or those who are not able to fight for their rights, or prefer not to fight for them, i.e. the non-grabbers, the non-aggressive persons — are left in peace and allowed to live their own lives a full life with all the normal facilities available to others — without exploitation.

This the Scandinavian countries have realised to an extent never before achieved in human history.

'Charity' Is Distasteful

There is such a regard for human personality and for the lowliest of the

PULAV RECIPES



Peas Pulav

Keep ready the following ingredients: Half seer Delhi rice to be washed and kept for some time. 2 onions, one big piece of fresh coconut, 4 each cloves and cardamoms, one cup peas, half lemon, about half cup ghee, 5 green chillies, two inch long stick of cinnamon, and salt to taste.

First boil the rice and allow to cool. Boil the peas separately and drain the water. Grind coconut, chillies, cloves, onions to a fine paste. Boil the ghee in a pan and add this massala and also the peas. Stir for a while, throw in the cardamom pods at this stage. Remove from fire and add to the rice. Squeeze the lemon and mix well adding salt to taste. Cover the pan and leave on low fire for a few minutes. While serving sprinkle fried cashew nuts and almonds on top.

low, that the word "charity" is extremely distasteful to an average Swede. He does not believe in first amassing riches by all-in, grab-as-grab-can methods and then growing the wings of an angel and smugly posing as a benefactor of humanity — and calling for three cheers! He knows that where there is an excessive heap there must be deep pit. He firmly believes that no man can amass a large fortune in a life-time by honest means. The new rich and the successfully wealthy are looked upon with suspicion. One of the leading financial manipulators found his position so uncomfortable due to the strength of public opinion that he had to leave for a country where money has still greater value than man, and where people are still impressed by the crude power of wealth.

In Sweden immorally high incomes are automatically taken care of by progressively high taxation — and taxes are paid. There are very few excessively wealthy and none after our own standards. Even the wealthy have a social consciousness, which is refreshing. A conservative Swedish industrialist has developed such a broad outlook that he would be considered to be a Radical Socialist in this country.

Opportunism Won't Help

All this is naturally reflected in public life and the people demand a high standard of ethical integrity from the leaders and public men. Some years ago a young, aggressive intellectual jockeyed his way to an eminent position of power in the political world. He was very clever but it did not take long for the people to realise that he was an opportunist. He was given a sufficiently long rope to hang himself. In the end he had to go. His cleverness did not help him. Such is the power of enlightened, public opinion.

Thus when a society is striving for cleaner principles a self-cleansing mechanism comes into play and provides a necessary safeguard against abuse. But even the possibilities of such abuse are limited, because when a nation is engaged in hard work and lives a fulfilled life, the people's energies are used in creative channels. Then they are not so very dependent on psychological possessions, and clinging and possessiveness are considerably reduced. Hence human relationships are founded in comparative freedom and kept clean. Where there is clean relationship, unhealthy emotional bondages do not thrive, and there is liberation of thought from bigotted, personal loyalties. This is the birth of the "We" consciousness and objective thinking.

Living in an objectively functioning society is also a great help to objective thinking. Objective thought means a critical faculty, which means the death of all infantile hero-worship and blind obedience, which saps the intellectual life of a nation. This capacity for dispassionate, objective thought — not in remote metaphysics, but in facing practical realities where one is constantly personally involved and has a stake — is the Swedish people's perhaps most valuable asset.

Secret Of Success

Thus, it is not Socialism which has transformed the people, but it is the qualities and social maturity of the people which has allowed Socialism to co-operate with controlled private enterprise and make a success of it. Even here the habit of independent, objective thought has played a very important part.

It will not surprise me if in this same, balanced people take an increasingly prominent part in arbitration of international disputes and in international government.

THOSE THREE NIGHTS

(Continued from Page 25)

sters who set so many houses on fire belonging to the same caste as Godse. Get out of here...

He was shaking all over and little Balu, who got scared, hid himself in the corner. It took a considerable time and coaxing for both his father and mother to reassure him and convince him that his father was not angry with him. Narayanrao asked his wife if the boy had eaten.

'You have deceived me, Dada' Balu said with rebuke in his voice.

'How?' Narayanrao inquired.

'But hadn't the Government ordered all the people to observe fast?'

'But not for small boys.'

The child was not convinced. Presently, his expression changed and in a low voice, he said, 'The boys in the WADA saying Gandhi was murdered.'

'Hm,' said Narayanrao.

'What is murder Dada? Hasn't Gandhi died? All the people are saying Gandhi has not died, he has become immortal. What is 'immortal', Dada? Balu persisted.

'Hav'n't you seen the sun and the moon? Gandhiji has gone to them.'

'And what's 'murder', Dada?'

'Bullets were fired at his heart through a gun.'

'Like the one the policemen carried?'

'Hm.'

'So Godse was a policeman, Dada?'

His father did not say anything. Balu was thinking. After some time he asked:

'Dada could Godse have also fasted?'

A numbness crept on and overpowered Narayanrao's whole body. Somehow, he found his little son's sudden question a horrid one. With the instinct of childhood, he closed his eyes and delved deep into the waters of his mind. There, he was conscious of only one word—Gandhiji. His internal eye could see a single mutilated image—non-violence. A meteoric light was passing through his eye—murder of truth. His nostrils were filled with a single smell—the horrible sickening smell of blood. And a single word came out of his mouth. It was the sob of a heart's anguish, of a heart sick with sorrow—Bapuji.

Narayanrao felt that every cell in his body had been permeated by Gandhiji. He felt with this illusion that the assassin was standing in front of him. With the father's affectionate manner, he inquired, 'What is it, my child?'

'I have come to murder you,' the assassin said after saluting him.

He laughed his usual open hearted laugh at this audacity.

'You would have to repent it.'

'No, I'm doing deliberately what I'm doing. I have not got the slightest doubt of the rightness of what I'm doing. Why should I be afraid of doing what I consider as right?'

'You shouldn't. We should act fearlessly, out of our conviction. But you are not going to gain your object by killing me. Don't you think that, with this act, you are opening up an epoch of barbarism?'

'The whole world is going barbarian...'

The assassin then underwent a slow transfiguration. The assassin was fading out and out of him was emerging a carnivorous animal. The horrid creatures then with hands that were like myriad hands sucked monstrously every drop of the blood out of the veins of Narayanrao, who had been permeated with Gandhiji. Helplessly and fearfully, Narayanrao looked at the numerous leeches. How horrible the creatures was! Its face was like the trunk of an elephant, it was gigantic. The trunk was formed by hollowed human ribs and it was covered with hair from one end to the other. They were like thick and pointed needles. Its teeth appeared like the ancient house-door with triangular nails. The

contrast of the gargantuan head brought into relief the dwarfed and disproportionate trunk and other limbs. Its body resembled that of a bird. The wings of human skin shook like the leather bags used by water-carriages. The white and black stripes they bore were nauseating. The long legs forming the skeleton were hanging like the lifeless body of a hanged man. The belly of the creatures filled with the blood vamped into it had grown so inflated that its skin had been stretched to a degree of transparency. The white and red blood that could be seen through the skin brought on a shiver. Its trunk was moving over all the world with the inhuman greediness of some carnivorous creatures, vamping everything, sucking in everything. Out of the trunk emerged a frightening, whirling noise. The small eyes were twinkling and laughing with the triumph of victory. The ugly monster like bird moved backward with the movement of the trunk and wings and the human skulls which made garland round its neck knocked against each other and emitted a devastating sound.

The garland included the skulls of Jesus, Gautama Buddha andocrates. There were, too, Sambhaji and Lincoln in it and the entire space was filled and shaken with harsh and discordant cries. The heat emitted made all trees dry and dead. The rivers became waterless. Mountains of salt rose in the ocean and the mountains and hills on the surface of the earth, filled with torture and with a screech, became as worthless as a mountain of dust. The reptilian tongue was moving incessantly and it screamed out, 'My name is Religion...'

The tongue passed over caressingly on the transparent red belly and it screamed out, 'And this is Nation.'

Suddenly, the tongue sprouted out with thorns, stiff, cruel and with disastrous edge. As the thorny tongue passed over the belly, it was slashed and red flames came out and landed straight against the body of Narayanrao. Then, Narayanrao screamed, 'Fire, fire.'

Narayanrao's body had become stiff. The Adam's apple in the throat was quivering like a broken steel-spring. His eyes were wide open. The dilated, sad pupils appeared like extinguished coals. They were cold and lustreless. Fear had flared on his face—like the blister of smallpox.

'What has frightened you?' a soothing touch of affection moved on along his head. But Narayanrao said nothing he was shivering. Some words were struggling to come out of his lips. Then his wife took him as one takes an infant to her breast and rubbed his head.

'What has frightened you? Did you have a bad dream? Why are you behaving in this way? Speak, speak...'

Narayanrao smiled automatically and with sadness. It was like a line drawn on a blackboard with a piece of white chalk. His wife now hugged him the tighter. She was patting his head all the time looking intently at his face. Those palms carried a soothing balm and the cool quality of the Brahmi plant. He felt the cool waters of the Ganga were entering his brain drop by drop, and bringing in coolness.

For some time, his eyes opened and closed and he raised his head and called out, 'Laxmi?'

'I'm here, quite close, near you'

She whispered something into the ears of Narayanrao and on the lobe of the ear she pressed her lips.

Curfew had been clamped on the city while houses still burnt and were reduced to cinders. There was silence in empty streets broken by the noise of motor engine of police and military vehicles that punctured the calm of the burning ghats. A dark shadow moved in the hearts of husband and wife weighed heavily and there was eloquence

Hollywood's New Faces-VII

(Continued from Page 2)

height of his career, was married to Betty Wynne, a vaudeville and concert musician, who launched Helen, a mere baby, as a surprise moment in a song and dance act which toured the country for a year and a half.

'By the time I was four,' says Helen, who is creamily blonde and beautiful as a day-lily and looks as if she has never known a defeating moment, 'Mother decided Hollywood was my field, so here we came. We lived with Anne Shirley and her mother. Since all of us were flops that season, our diet was mainly rice. Scientists now say rice eating makes for a smooth, even disposition by cutting down blood pressure, so perhaps it was a fortunate misfortune. By the time I was shuddering at the approach of meal hours, a series of shorts featuring children swung us into broader menus.'

A year later Helen got her first good part in 'Thunder Over Texas' and celebrated the momentous event of a third billing.

Then 'The Drunkard,' that hardy perennial of the entertainment world, literally saved Helen's career by giving her the part of the daughter. She had time to do some radio work which provided money for the endless lessons she has taken all her life.

Poets who write feelingly of the old swimming hole and the long lazy days of childhood never knew a kid like Helen. In between stage and radio work, she had to get her education. A tutor always could be found waiting in the wings to snatch her between lines.

'By the time I got to a regular school, which was Los Angeles Junior College in 1944,' says Helen, 'the leisurely pace of the class-room was a relief. It's amazing what a field a determined tutor can cover in half an hour. It was so different in a roomful of pupils that I relaxed considerably when I didn't have to swallow concentrated information. I must add that all this time there were ballet and tap dancing lessons and piano and voice.'

'After graduation, I took off for New York to conquer the big time. My funds were strictly limited and soon gave out since nobody seemed to regard my 16 years in show business as qualifying for Broadway. The fall of 1946 saw me selling cigarettes in Macy's basement. I was never any good at arithmetic, so you can imagine what happened when I had to make change in a hurry. I was fired after two nightmare days. I

in the young mother's eyes as they questioningly but mutely turned to Narayanrao's. There was not a grain of food in the house. The curfew had turned the whole town into a vast prison. What was to happen to Balu? Laxmi had gifted away the little milk she had had to her nextdoor neighbour who had an infant to feed and the husband and wife had had milkless tea while the housewife conjured up some food for the child. But the curfew might continue indefinitely. What was to happen to them?

A military truck was moving slowly outside along the road and there was the harsh metallic sound of the loudspeaker. People rushed up to listen. The curfew was being raised for a couple of hours to enable the people to attend to their shopping needs. Narayanrao's wife heaved a sigh of relief and gave him the ration-cards and small cloth bags. Hurriedly Narayanrao rushed out and made straight for the grocer's shop. There was a long queue and he took up his position. His turn came and the bags were filled up with his grain, when the grocer demanded cash payment and angrily and grudgingly emptied them when it was not forthcoming.

Dazed, Narayanrao came into the street carrying his empty cloth-bags. A heavy hand fell on his shoulder instinctively he looked up. It was Daji whose face registered no emotion of the moment. He was practically an outcast, a man without visible means of subsistence and was known to live on the figures of New York cotton market precariously. Daji took him to a teashop.

then slept on credit in a theatrical boarding house and lived on hot dogs provided by sympathetic friends. Then the good old 'Drunkard' arrived in New York and saved me from complete disaster a second time. I got the lead role of the mother and when the show closed three months later I came back to Los Angeles determined to make another try for movies.'

She got a job here and there and spent all the money on lessons—Edna Gunner Peterson for piano and Ethel Killion Michaud for voice. Helen comes by musical talent honestly. Her mother can play nearly every musical instrument. Helen can play piano harp, guitar, organ and drums.

Hollywood marries young and Helen Westcott is no exception. Six months ago she married actor Don Gordon who has a good tenor voice which has been an inducement to Helen's musical life since she and her husband spend the evenings singing duets. For other recreation they read aloud to each other from the classics, history or philosophy and have a secret ambition, to do 'Elizabeth and Essex' on the stage.

Helen's blonde beauty betrays no particular racial strain— which isn't surprising when you learn she is a mixture of seven nationalities, English, Danish, Spanish and Russian from her father's family and Scotch-Irish-Welsh from her mother's side.

To the average beauty of 32, Helen Westcott's life of lesson-taking and work would seem a nightmare. To her it's been 'the best kind of fun.'

In The Trade

While crossing a park an old woman noticed one of those men who go around jabbing a pointed stick into scraps of paper to gather them up.

'Don't you find that work very tiring?' she asked.

'Not very, mum,' replied the man. 'You see, I was born to it—my father used to harpoon whales.'

'I don't like the look of your husband,' said the doctor, gravely. 'Neither do I', the wife replied, 'but he's kind to the children.'

'I just saw your family ghost upstairs.'

'Did it give you a start?'

'I didn't need one!'

'That new warder is getting altogether too familiar with the prisoners; he's started calling them by their first numbers.'

When they came out of the shop, Daji forced Narayanrao to accept a rupee out of the two he carried on his person. Narayanrao hesitated as he remembered that Daji, too, had a wife and two children. He knew how the man lived. But Daji would have none of it. What would Daji's wife say and think? 'My wife is accustomed to want and hunger, don't worry,' Daji said bullyingly and tomorrow has no fears for the like of us, Narayanrao. Narayanrao could buy some bread and bananas and wait for the curfew to be lifted.

As Narayanrao entered his house he was greeted by still another worry. His wife's brother had not returned home for two days and his young wife, after anxiously awaiting his return, had gone to Narayanrao's house with her sad story. Narayanrao knew his brother-in-law, a mountain of brawn and wrestler. He was almost convinced the young man must have led a mob burning the houses of known communalists in the city. He must have been arrested. He was not a goonda but you needn't be a goonda to be pushed into this job, Narayanrao thought.

But the young man soon made his appearance. He had had a remarkable story to tell. He was caught up in the curfew and defied it. So, the police took him to the lockup despite his protest that his wife was alone at home. He paid his fine later and a policeman had escorted him to Narayanrao's house on the expedition of search for his wife.

U. N. BOSS FOR BEAR'S DEN

(Continued from Page 3)

ber, only seventh months after her marriage to Aly, heir to the leadership of a Muslim sect. Before that in 1948, Rita and Aly had taken a motor trip through Spain and journeyed to Hollywood and Mexico City before Miss Hayworth's divorce from Orson Welles became final. Then there were trips to Ireland, Switzerland and the Riviera before the engagement was announced two months prior to Aly's own divorce.

In 1948 Actor R. Mitchum was arrested in a narcotics raid in a three-room shack in Hollywood. Mitchum admitted he had been smoking marijuana for years and served 60-day jail sentence. But the industry managed to cash in on this one. Movies starring Mitchum have been coupled with drug-traffic films and pictures of Lila Deeds, a starlet arrested with Mitchum have been used to advertise a movie on the evils of marijuana.

Over the years, Charlie Chaplin has been Hollywood's biggest moral turpitude problem, but in recent times Errol Flynn has given Charlie a good run for his money. Chaplin charged with fathering a child born to starlet Joan Berry and Flynn was charged on three statutory rape counts, involving two teen-age girls.

But with the exception of the Arbuckle case, Hollywood has kept hands off such incidents. It has devoted itself to policing the kind of movies its members make, through the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, now headed by Eric Johnson.

Margaret Truman's Career

Writing about her singing career the only child and daughter of the President of the U.S.A. says: "My struggle for recognition has been complicated by the suspicion in many quarters that the thought of singing was a bright idea that suddenly seized me only when I become the daughter of the President of the United States". Margaret Truman answered her critics in an article by Stanley Frank. "I resent the horrible insinuation that I am trying to exploit the prestige of the White House. Singing is the only career I ever seriously considered. I want very much to get married and have children, but for the present I will concentrate on my career. There is no one on the horizon right now, but a girl can dream, can't she?"

SCHOOL IS ONLY AN EXTENSION OF HOME

(Continued from Page 10)

of Bombay, has stressed the same in his book by saying that one and all should be brought nearer the University. The Universities should show to the people that they are doing something actually connected with life by arranging lectures on topics of interest to a scholar and layman alike. There should be more extension lectures on all topics to attract people in larger numbers. But such co-operation can not be had for the asking. As in educating the child, in this also interest should be created to start with.

It is, therefore, up to both teachers and society to move in the matter. Whoever moves first and brings about the harmonious co-operation between the two would get the credit in the interests of the nation.

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RAJ JYOTISHI.
(S.C.B.) KARTARPUR (P.F.)

Father Of New Theory Of Evolution

MONKEYS OF SIAM PROVED INSPIRATION TO SIR ARTHUR KEITH

YOU are, of course, familiar with the ironic definition of modern specialism: knowing more and more about less and less and less and less about more and more? Every organized society, including our own, has specimens in plenty of such arid limitation, although we are able to affirm that it has no place in the generous English tradition, writes S. K. Ratcliffe in John O'London.

Eminent names of the age now drawing to an end come at once to mind—Whitehead and Russell, Sherrington, D'Arcy Thompson and many another. The one query, perhaps, that need trouble us in this connection is whether the elite of our post-war generation may not, unavoidably, be built on lines narrower than those of the masters of the recent past.

Certainly it is to the elders that we turn when in search of examples displaying the widest range of knowledge and inquiry. And having gone through his life-story, in all its abundance and vivacity, I am left wondering whether there can be in this island any veteran more astonishing than Sir Arthur Keith, F. R. S.

Father Of Evolution

After completing, at fourscore, his New Theory of Evolution, he set out, doubtless mainly as recreation, upon the writing of an Autobiography (Watts, 25s.). It makes seven hundred pages of narrative and personalia, covering more than sixty years of adventure and fulfilment in life and friendship.

The Keiths belonged to Aberdeenshire. A family of ten grew up on a farm at Turriff, near the Banffshire border. Reckoned in coin, their resources were meagre but if one of the seven sons missed Aberdeen University it was by his own choice.

Arthur at seventeen had contentedly started farm labour, but when he heard talk of college he could not keep away. At school he had idled, and as Greek was compulsory for admission to the medical course he faced the grind.

The outlook after his examination was none too bright. Just after starting as a G. P. in the Midlands he took a job under a mining company in Siam. The district was racked with malaria and it drove him out within three years.

Part of his duty was the sending of botanical specimens to the great Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew. The jungle fascinated him, while the myriad monkeys were a challenge that determined the course of his life's work. He became absorbed in the anthropoid apes and the problems of their structure. Back in England, he resolved to earn his living as an anatomist in order that he might pursue his quest into the origins and evolution of man.

The stages thereafter are clearly marked. Throughout his thirties he was a demonstrator in anatomy at London Hospital, learning to work with the persistence that was soon like second nature. The museum of the College of Surgeons became not only laboratory but goal.

In 1908, when he was forty-two, he was appointed curator and his office he held for twenty-four years, enjoying all along the utmost freedom in research and expression.

"If after death," he writes, "any image is found imprinted on my brain, it would be that of a human skull." The museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields (it was to be completely pulverized in 1941, on the night of the House of Commons blitz) was rich in fossil remains. The curator was at home among them and as his research became known skulls came to him continuously from all parts of the world.

Every discovery of the earliest man brought renewed excitement and a fresh controversy. Sir Arthur Keith was seldom or never orthodox on specific points. He could combat his rivals while cordially paying tribute to their abilities.

This was particularly true of Elliot Smith, the Brilliant Australian who, in Sir Arthur's view, was the first anatomist of his time. They disagreed over the reconstruction of the Piltdown skull (1912) and had several sharp encounters at meetings of learned societies.

Skull Controversy

The controversy had to do, first, with "the articulation on the skull for the lower jaw", which Sir Arthur argued, was similar to that of modern man. When the reconstruction was revised, he pointed out, their result did not differ materially from his. "The Royal Society," he adds, "looked on me as a brawler"; but happily, "controversy in science is a sign of life; men quarrel only when they are in earnest."

The Piltdown dispute was symptomatic, for it turned upon matters directly related to the theory with which Sir Arthur Keith was identified during the whole of his most active period—namely, the antiquity of homo sapiens, modern man. He held that the ages of evolution must be envisaged as less immeasurable than those allotted by geologists and anthropologists, and therefore that we were far nearer to Pithecanthropus than was commonly assumed.

An Open Mind

This belief, central in his thinking through the long service at the museum, Sir Arthur expounded in books and many addresses. He abandoned it with reluctance as the new evidence came in. He has been ever-ready in confessing mistakes—surely, a cardinal virtue in the man of science.

SIR ARTHUR KEITH is a complete and unqualified evolutionist. It was his impassioned acceptance of the doctrine in human development that drove him on in research from structure and the upright posture to the brain, the heart and respiration, and later, as the significance of hormones in growth and malformations was disclosed, into regions hitherto unexplored.

He remarks that in his case the forty-fourth year marked the end of his powers for the finest research; and yet the reader will note that for forty years thereafter his force was unabated.

His devotion to fossil remains did not make him indifferent to the known and the modern. The skulls of Swift and Robert Burns interested him, and he wrote a report on the skull of the beloved physician who wrote Religio Medici, Sir Thomas Browne "had a low-browed skull with a receding forehead—features which are not usually associated with high intellect."

He made a close study of the Shakespeare portraits, and was eager to find out how the noticeable changes in the shape of the English face had come about after the Middle Ages.

His governing idea was that of the absolute continuance of evolution. The changes in mankind go on without pause, migration being a major influence in the creation of new races—a view that, beyond question, must be conclusively tested in the coming age.

In later years he carried his theory of evolution into the sphere of race and nationality, thereby reaching conclusions that made him a thinker highly suspect to all internationalists. The nation, he held, was a biological necessity; global organization, the World State, must be a chimera. "Yours, in a state of indescribable fury" was the ending of a letter from H. G. Wells, "so barbarous" did Sir Arthur's sentiments seem to him.

In the later Keith doctrine there was something worse than that, for to his way of thinking the most terrible of wars, destroying the world we knew, cannot be isolated events; they are "part of the real

ASHRAM-BHAJANAVALI

ASHRAM-BHAJANAVALI: Compiled by Narayan Moreshwar Khare, published by Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Annas Ten.

Tennyson said that more things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. During the last war it was the observation of psychologists that the R.A.F. pilots—a big lot of them—pinned their faith to SOME THING, the Infinite Power, for a safe return from their hazardous bombing flights over Germany. I have myself noticed that during the 1932-'33 Non-co-operation movement a graduate scion of a big business family of this city, who had secured the "A" license for flying, but was then in jail for Satyagraha, was highly devoted to "Adhyatma Ramayana" and "In Imitation Of Christ" of Thomas A. Kempis, a copy of each of which I left for him when I came out of jail.

Prayer is thus something—and devotional books among them—which give a solace to the human mind, and even to the human heart, in the stress and strain of not merely war but also during peace. It is probably a continuation of the habit of peacetime days that perpetuates the faith in prayer during war time, though the Communists have derided religion and faith—except that of Marx and in his theory—as "an opinion of the people."

The present is, the 16th (50,000th) edition of the "Ashram-Bhajanavali", which is a compilation of the best moral passages for daily recitation taken from various religious books and authors from all the main faiths of the world—Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, zoroastrianism, Buddhism and so on.

Kaka Kalelkar in his introduction to the present edition traces the development of the institution of prayer at the Gandhian Ashram since the days of the Phoenix Settlement in South Africa and some of the various selections came to be inappropriated in the compilation, which makes interesting reading. In fact the introduction covers the period of development of the "BHAJANAVALI" for nearly 40 years ending with 1944.

Without much effort, either, the Bhajanavali today contains selections from most of the Indian languages Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarathi and even Kannattaki and Arabic (from the "Quran") and English.

The present edition gives in the appendix a classification of the 'Bhajans' according to the musical 'ragas' an alphabetical index and a glossary of difficult words.

biological processes which shape the future of living races."

We cannot wonder that to Sir Arthur Keith the best thing in biography is the record of friendships made and kept. His own catalogue is a wondrous gathering of the ablest and finest, not by any means confined to the author's special fields.

He was marvellously fortunate in his fellow-workers. Beginning with his early associates at the London Hospital and the museum, he notes (of course) how large was the Scottish element and how many attained eminence and finished with titles. His estimates of character as well as intellectual ability are rarely qualified. In very few cases does he record personal animosity.

The wisest care and independence went to making the happiness of Sir Arthur Keith and his devoted wife. They settled in Highbury and remained there in perfect contentment until his retirement in 1932. He is extraordinarily frank and detailed in the chronicle of his domestic life—management, finances, hospitality, recreation and above all, personal relations.

When Lady Keith died at sixty-five the consolation her husband sought was in work, with one thing more that was "essential for my future well-being—the warm companionship of good women." That solace has been his in an exceptional degree.

New Strategy On Food Front

PROF. HAROLD LASKI, whom the world has just lost, used to emphasise that the causes of failure, when continued, must be searched for in the interstices.

The Food Problem, which has been with us for more than ten years, is not any nearer solution. There have been various plans and projects but the results are that the production of wheat has fallen from 7,089 thousand tons in 1939-40 to 5,346 thousand tons in 1947-48, and that of rice from 19,059 thousands to 18,863 thousands in 1948-49. The total grain production has registered a fall of about 7 per cent since 1944-45.

The apparent causes are first that as a result of Partition, the country has been left with 72 per cent of the rice acreage and 70 per cent of the wheat acreage, with a correspondingly smaller proportion of irrigation to feed 77.7 per cent of the population.

Secondly, the shortfall is accentuated on one hand by under-estimates of the yield to escape supplies to Government and on the other by increased consumption by the cultivators, whose improved economics enables them to eat more than before. Thirdly, there has been increased inattention to yields due partly to a characteristic attitude, obvious also in industry, that prosperity disposes poor workers with specified needs, to less work. Fourthly, procurement by State Agencies, on the basis of averages overlooks many margins, considerable in the aggregate, which may be wasted to obtain higher prices in the blackmarket for which long storage exposed to damage and loss and secret transport exposed to accidents and pilferage, are unavoidable.

Fifthly, commercial crops which compete for land, notably, jute, cotton and oilseeds are being favoured by higher prices, in some instances uncontrolled, in order to meet the requirements of industrial plants and export quotas.

Unused Assets

Considerable as these liabilities are, we possess large and real assets, if they can be activated.

Firstly, as against 170.8 million acres under cultivation, we possess 62 million acres, capable of cultivation, which yield nothing now. The Central Tractor Organisation has plans to reclaim 7 million acres in five years.

The question is firstly if the reclaimed land will be fully utilised and secondly if more land cannot be reclaimed. It is argued that the reclaimed land will be largely subject to Diminishing Returns, which the cultivators have neglected in spite, on one hand, of hunger, and on the other, of high prices.

The solution is of finding the right type of cultivators or colonies of them and giving them financial and other help. In respect of the large remaining areas, the suggestion is that if it is not cultivated within a specified period, it should be allocated to the landless, who might be helped.

The second asset we possess is the capacity of our agriculture, which is now utilised at less than half.

For instance our average yield for rice is 800 lbs. per acre, as against 2,400 lbs. in China and 3,500 lbs. in Japan; our average for wheat is 500 lbs. against the world average of 1,000 lbs.

The prevailing inefficiency of our production is a result first of practices, second of prices. In respect of practices, years of propaganda, by example and precept, have not produced any improvement. This is largely because human factors have not been recognized. It appears necessary to organise pressure on one hand, and measures on the other that every cultivator is driven to double his yield.

Firstly in respect of seed, which makes a difference of 20 per cent the present system of procurement offers an opportunity which should not be lost.

All cultivators growing unimproved varieties, should be made to surrender the grain they are now allowed to retain for seed. In place of this, improved varieties of grain, now indiscriminately consumed, should be reserved for issues as seed.

Revenue Reforms

In respect of tillage, including conservation of manure, consolidation of holding, embankment of fields, use of improved implements, which in the totality can make a difference of at least 25 per cent in the yield, it has been suggested that a blueprint should be issued to all villages. All cultivators who refuse to conform may in the first instance have the items of work neglected, done by State agencies at cost to be recovered as land revenue.

DRASTIC STEPS NEEDED FOR IMPROVING LAND & SEED

Unused Assets Must Be Fully Utilised For Self-sufficiency

BY J. M. LOBO PRABHU

It is expected that if the threat is clearly understood and firmly enforced in a few cases, it will lever the general body to improved practices.

If it should fail the next step should be to increase the land revenue on the cultivators in default, a very defensible measure, as the present land revenue is out of parity with the current money values and is a concession which can be legitimately withdrawn.

FAILING THIS, THE THIRD STEP MAY BE TO DECLARE THAT ALL UNIMPROVED HOLDINGS WILL LAPSE TO GOVERNMENT AND WILL NOT BE HERITABLE.

These measures which are related to the cultivators' attachment to land, will have a magical effect, as they will instantaneously activate the energies of the workers, now in disuse, as may be judged from the fact that the average man-days rendered by the cultivators are only 120 in the year.

In respect of prices, the secret is that State procurement at fixed prices dulls incentive, which in the earlier years of the war was responsible for an increase of more than 10 per cent.

THE SOLUTION APPEARS TO BE TO EXEMPT ALL SUPPLIES, IN EXCESS OF THOSE NOW LEVIED,

FROM PRICE CONTROL. THIS WILL END THE BLACK MARKET, OPEN COMPETITION, AND WILL EVEN REDUCE PRICES. IT WILL NOT AFFECT RATIONING ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WILL EX-HYPOTHESE HAVE THEIR PRESENT SUPPLIES.

If the supplies under procurement are also declared to be subject of progressive reduction in prices, the cultivator will be driven for maintaining his income to increase the production which he can freely market. Ultimately this will pave the way for de-control.

Irrigation

Irrigation is another great asset as it not only increases the yield by about 15 per cent but permits double cropping. At present only about 25 per cent of the total area is irrigated and about 18 per cent is double cropped. There are eight multi-purpose schemes under construction and fourteen under consideration. In addition, State Governments are subsidising the construction of wells and reservoirs. The results of the last have not been encouraging as the recipients of subsidies are not in many instances, the most deserving, and in some instances mispend their grants. It has been

suggested that Governments should themselves investigate the subsoil water and prepare plans for wells, which may be constructed by reputable companies, on full payments or on loans, which may be recovered by water rates from the holdings irrigated. In any case well irrigation has to be systematised and progressed with more money than now spent.

The last gain to our food supplies will be from ending rations now received by those who are not qualified. In 1947, 134 millions were under rationing, of which 74 millions were statutorily enlisted.

Ghost Cards

Considering that 87 per cent of the population lives in villages and 70 per cent are cultivators allowed to keep their own supplies, it would appear that a large population is receiving rations, which they do not require.

The existence of 'ghost' ration cards is of long standing, but has not been put down. Perhaps if all ghost ration-card holders are penalised by permanent loss of supplies, or where there is hardship at double the normal prices, many of those now under the rationing umbrella will leave it.

If these suggestions, or at least some parts of them become effective, we may be able to see the last of the Food Problem. It may appear that the issues are oversimplified but this is because the very first principles of the problem have never been consecutively considered.

If we are to be self-sufficient by 1951, at least now the strategy of production and supplies must be understood, and enforced. The potentials exist; it is necessary only to organise them in the right direction for the right purpose. Some severity in action may be necessary, against difficulties, but this is the meaning of our Independence, from each according to his means, to each according to his deserts.

DELICIOUS FRUIT FOOL

(Continued from Page 2)

time. Chill and serve in individual glasses with cream.

Take 6 green mangoes and milk enough to make it the consistency of custard (about 1 seer), sugar well. Pee the mangoes cut into pieces and boil til quite tender in about 2 teacups of water. Strain through a muslin add the milk cold gradually to the pulp when quite cold. Sweeten to taste. Put this mixture in a jug and stand it in ice as it must be served cold. Do not put ice in the mango 'fool', as this will spoil it.

To each pint of fruit, allow half a pint of water and cook gently to a pulp; then rub through a fine sieve into a china bowl. Prepare a custard with an egg and a pint of milk and mix the two together. Now add sugar to taste. Serve in custard glasses topped with whipped cream.

Ingredients: One tin pineapple chunks, one cupful condensed milk with cream and chopped walnuts.

Method: Strain the pineapple chunks but keep the syrup which can be used for other puddings or for fruit drinks. Chop the chunks into very tiny pieces and then mash them with a little of the syrup necessary into a soft mush which is then mixed with the condensed milk and cream. Place the mixture in the refrigerator until it is thoroughly chilled and ready for serving in individual glasses. Before doing this add a little more cream to the mixture and decorate the glasses with the chopped nuts and a tiny piece of pineapple or whipped cream.

N. B. If fresh fruit is used it should first be stewed in very little water with sugar until quite soft and then allowed to cool before adding the condensed milk.



Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

EVERY now and then bridge experts take a potshot at Mr. Blackwood which that amiable gentleman is far from deserving. After all, nobody blames Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, because some careless handling of his powerful explosive raises havoc now and again. If everybody handled Blackwood as carefully as everybody ought to handle dynamite, maybe by 1955 there'd be some Blackwood peace prizes to rival Mr. Nobel's.

No, South didn't make six, though a neutral spade opening would have made that easy. West opened the diamond ace and, though he shifted to a spade, three heart discards from the North hand were not enough.

There's nothing so horrendous about reaching six clubs on this particular deal. In fact, if North had to decide upon the final contract with the first bid he made, six clubs would be a better bid than five. And, of course, since his jump to four notrump demanded a response higher than five clubs even if South had only a single ace, that was practically what North was doing. At least, by using Blackwood, North would have been able to reach a grand slam if, by any chance South had head all three aces. Which is probably better than any other method of bidding could do...for having opened with one club, South must be chary of the club

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH		
♠ 10		
♥ K Q 6 5		
♦ Q		
♣ A K J 10 8 7 4		
WEST		
♠ 9 8 3 2		
♥ 10 9 4		
♦ A J 9 7 6 5		
♣		
EAST		
♠ Q 7 6 4		
♥ A 8 2		
♦ 4 3 2		
♣ 9 5 3		
SOUTH		
♠ A K J 6		
♥ J 7 3		
♦ K 10 8		
♣ Q 6 2		

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	1♦	4NT	Pass
5♦	Pass	6♣	All Pass

suit itself; no matter how strongly North raised South could hardly anticipate finding seven to the ace-king-jack-ten.

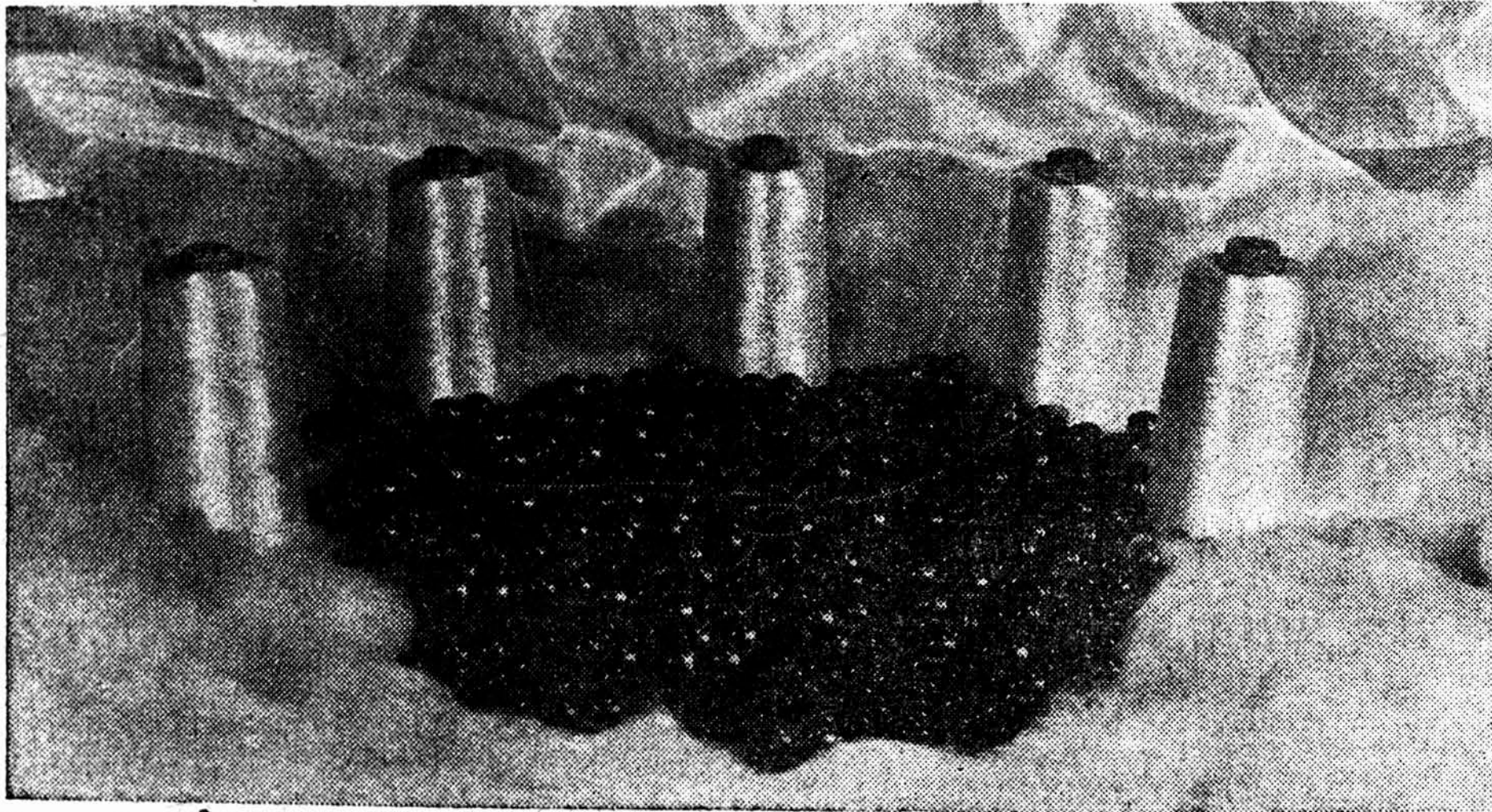
It's a fact, however, that Blackwood doesn't work so well when the agreed suit is clubs. So, for situations like this, we'd like to recommend a change in the Blackwood responses. Where the agreed suit is clubs and the responder has bid 4 notrump, the opening bidder should respond five clubs with either one ace or none. After all, his partner is expecting at least one ace, so he should be compelled to bid above the five club level only with two or more aces. How about it, Mr. Blackwood?

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on 21 April, 2017

FABRICS OUT OF GLASS



From each of the glass marbles (dark pile) come more than 100 miles of glass filament which is spun into yarn and woven into beautiful silk-like fabric. It is fireproof, free from corrosion and perfect insulator

(1) Beautiful shimmering curtain of a London cinema is made of glass. It is fire-proof.



(2) To the glass wool a bonding agent is added to make solid insulating wrappers for steam pipes, refrigerator pipes etc.



(3) Further processes are exactly those of normal textiles.



1



2



3